The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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Vol. II. No. 451. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED........ £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED........ 1 6 0} DUBLIN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

Mr. Harris has the honour to announce the Engagement of the ZOUAVE ARTISTES, Original Founders of the Theatre at Inkermann, during the Crimean War, where, under the enemy's fire, they gained such renown, and have since performed at Constantinople, Athens, Paris (on the Theatre of the Varietes), all France, Belgium, Netherlands, Hamburg, Hanover, Frankfort, Prussia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Italy, Savoy, Switzerland, Bavaria, Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, and lately at the Princess' Theatre, London. The Zouaves perform the ladies in their plays. The battles in which the Zouave Artistes were engaged are Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Malakoff, and Sebastopol.

Continued Engagement of Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY.
On This THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1860,
The Performances will commence with the admired Drama of
TIME TRIES ALL.
Matthew Bates - - Mr W Montgomery.
Tom Tact - - Mr Barfoot.
Fanny Tact - - Mrs Burkinshaw.
The French Vaudeville, by Clairville and Lambert Thiboust,
LA CORDE SENSIBLE.
Zirine - - Zouave Clatigny.
Tamerlan - - Zouave Frederick.

After which the Band will play the "Flowers of Albion Quadrille," by J. Cassidy. Published by Wiseheart and Son, Sackville-street.

To be followed by the Farce of
THE CLOCKMAKER'S HAT.
Colonel Capstick - - Mr Holston.
Polly Smart - - Mrs Burkinshaw.
Ballad—"Ce n'est pas perdu," by Zouave Glatigny, First Soprano of Inkerman.
To be followed by the French Vaudeville,
UNE FILLE TERRIBLE.
The Zouave Leon will perform the "Fille Terrible," aged 16.
To conclude with an
AMBUSCADE IN INKERMAN,
which befel the Zouave Artistes, who, during a performance, were surprised by the enemy, and had to take to their arms.
Stage Manager, Mr. Granby.—Musical Director, Mr. Levey.
Doors Open at a quarter to Seven, to Commence at a quarter-past Seven.
Private Boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and £2; Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

MR. BELL'S LITERARY EVENINGS IN THE ROTUNDO, EVERY MONDAY EVENING.
On Monday next,
MILTON'S "PARADISE LOST."

THIS EVENING, AT THE ROTUNDO,
ELECTRO-BIOLOGY AND PHRENOLOGY—AMUSING AND ASTONISHING EXPERIMENTS,
Upon persons in a perfectly wakeful state, also
PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS
BY
PROFESSOR G. W. STONE,
(From the United States),
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, OCT. 11,
AT
EXHIBITION ROOM, ROTUNDO.
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 1s; Reserved seats, 2s.
N.B.—Private Rooms, No. 8, Upper Sackville-street.
Hours for visitors from 12 noon until 5 p.m.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN ARCHERS.
PRIZE MEETING AT ROCKFORD, BLACKROCK.
In consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather yesterday, the above meeting will take place THIS DAY. Shooting to commence at One o'clock.
Admission One Shilling.
Should the day prove unfavourable, the meeting will take place on Saturday, at same hour.
(By order of Committee)
R. H. WALL, Honorary Secretary.

ROTUNDO GARDENS.
Mr. JOHN LEVETT will give a Silver Cup and other Prizes to be run for in a Two-mile Handicap and other Races, on
MONDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 15th.
To commence at three o'clock precisely.
Promenade, 1s; upper ground, 6d.
Programmes and all particulars can be had of Mr. John Levett, College Hotel, College-street, or Sandymount Hotel, Sandymount.
All entries close on Saturday next, October 13th, as above.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
The Members are informed that the first Grand Concert for the season will take place on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 7th of NOVEMBER.
ARTISTES:
Madame Clara Novello,
The London Glee and Madrigal Union.
Miss Eyles, Mr. W. H. Cumming.
Mr. Baxter, Mr. Lawler,
and Mr. Land.
Pianoforte—Mdlle. Anna Molique.
Violin—Herr Molique.
A Ballot will take place previous to the Concert, and Members having friends to propose are requested to furnish the secretary with the necessary information.
(By order),
HENRY BUSSELL, Secretary.

PRAYER MEETING—DORSET INSTITUTION.
A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock.
The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

IMPORTANT PARLIAMENTARY REVISION.
The Lists of the Revising Barristers being about to close, those Conservatives for whom notices have been served to qualify them to be placed on the Register as Freemen, Freeholders, Leaseholders, and Rated Occupiers, are requested to attend at the Revision Courts, Four Courts, forthwith, in order to substantiate their claims.
Freeholders and Leaseholders are required to produce their title deeds, either personally or by an agent who can prove their qualification.
Rated Occupiers and Freemen have to attend in person, or some one on their behalf who can testify as to the facts of their occupancy or residence.
HENRY PRICE,
GEORGE W. MAUNSELL, } Hon. Secretaries.
HENRY OLIVER BARKER,
Conservative Registration Committee Rooms,
28, College-green, 9th October, 1860.
P.S.—The Lists will positively CLOSE on Saturday, the 13th instant.

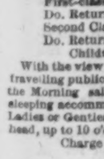
TO PRINTERS.—Committee No. 3 of the Municipal Council will receive Proposals for Printing the Parliamentary Voters' Register for the year 1861. Specification of the work to be seen at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Sessions House, Green-street.
Proposals to be endorsed "Printing Register," directed to the Committee, and delivered at the City Hall, before 12 o'clock Noon, on Saturday, the 13th day of October instant.
Security (at the expense of the Contractor) will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract.
(By order)
ALEXANDER FARQUHAR, Town Clerk.
Dated 4th October, 1860.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
TRUSTEES:
EDWARD FETHERSTON H., ALEXANDER PARKER, WILLIAM BEWLEY, ESQRS.
The Meetings of the Association for the study of the Holy Scriptures are held every Sunday afternoon, at Five o'clock, and every Friday evening, at Eight o'clock, in the Reading Rooms, 103, Middle Abbey-street; and on Monday evening, at the Rathmines School-house, at Eight o'clock, to which all Young Men are affectionately invited. No introduction is required.
W. J. STOKES, Secretary.
Library and Office, 103, Middle Abbey-street.
11th October, 1860.

FRIEND OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION OF LONDON.
DUBLIN AND KILDARE CLERGY WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' SOCIETY.
The Committee of the "Friend of the Clergy" have admitted upon their List of Candidates the name of one of the Widows at present chargeable upon the Funds of the Dublin Diocesan Society. The Clergy of the United Dioceses of Dublin and Kildare are, therefore, earnestly requested to have Sermons preached and Collections made in their Churches in aid of the "Friend of the Clergy," in the months of October and November, so as to obtain votes for the Dublin Candidate at the election of Annuitants, which is to take place in the last week of November.
Placards, Pew-bills, &c., will be supplied on application to the Office, 37, Dawson-street.
I. G. ABELTSHAUSER, LL.D., } Hon. Secs. to the Clergy
CADWALLADER WOLSELEY, } Widows' Society.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD LINE.
One of the Express Vessels of this Company will sail from the New Pier, Kingstown, daily (Sundays excepted), at 8-45 A.M.
In connexion with these Vessels, an Express Train will leave the Westland-row Station at 8-30 A.M.
(By order) J. O. BINGER.
Chester, 1st October, 1860.

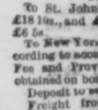
IMPROVED POSTAL AND PASSENGER COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND, VIA HOLYHEAD.



ON and after MONDAY, OCTOBER 1st, the CITY OF DUBLIN STEAMPACKET COMPANY'S NEW MAIL PACKETS,
LEINSTER, | ULSTER,
MUNSTER, | CONNAUGHT,
will leave KINGSTOWN HARBOUR DAILY, at 7.0 o'clock A.M., and 7.30 P.M., and HOLYHEAD at 3.10 A.M., 2.10 P.M., or as soon after as the Mails and Passengers which have left London by the SPECIAL EXPRESS Trains on the previous evenings at 8.30, or mornings at 7.30, respectively, shall have been embarked.
FARES:
First-class Saloon .. .. 12s.
Do. Return Tickets available for Seven Days 18s.
Second Class .. .. 8s.
Do. Return Tickets, available for Seven Days 12s.
Children under twelve years of age Half-price.
With the view to lessen the inconvenience likely to be felt by the travelling public in consequence of the very early hours appointed for the Morning sailings, arrangements have been made to provide sleeping accommodation for First-class Passengers in the Packets. Ladies or Gentlemen can go on board either at Kingstown or Holyhead, up to 10 o'clock p.m.
Charge for each Berth, 2s. Children Half-price.
Attendance included.
☞ Through Tickets to and from London and the principal Towns in England and Ireland issued by the Railway Companies will be available as heretofore in the Mail Packets.
Office, 15, Eden-quay, Dublin.
N.B.—Express Trains leave Westland-row Station with Passengers for the Mail Packets at 6-15 a.m., and 6-45 p.m.

REDUCTION IN FARES.
BRITISH AND IRISH STEAMPACKET COMPANY.
DAY PASSAGES BETWEEN DUBLIN AND WEXFORD, OCT., 1860.
The steamship Mars is intended to sail as follows:—
For WEXFORD, from 46, North-wall, Dublin—
Friday 12th, 7 Morning.
For DUBLIN, from Steam Wharf, Wexford—
Tuesday, 16th, 7 Morning.
FARES:—First Class, 6s. 6d.; Return, 10s.; Second Class, 3s. 6d.
FREIGHTS MODERATE.
For further particulars, apply to CAROLIN & EGAN, 20, Eden-quay, Dublin; JOHN LEARED, Steam Wharf, Wexford; or at the Company's Chief Office, No. 46, North-wall, Dublin.
W. J. EGAN, Secretary.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
(Limited)
Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships
CONNAUGHT, PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT,
For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.
FROM GALWAY—"Prince Albert," for New York, October 23rd.
"Connaught," for Boston, November 20th.
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:
To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £16 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.
To New York: First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £16 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.; including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Deposit to secure [illegible] Freight from [illegible] at [illegible] each. Dogs charged [illegible] For freight or further particulars, apply to THOMAS VA[illegible], 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
A MEETING, for giving Missionary Information, WILL BE HELD (God willing) on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 11, at Half-past 7 o'clock, in the MISSION ROOM, CORRIG-AVENUE, KINGSTOWN.
Rev. H. C. Eade and Rev. C. F. MacCarthy, who have just returned from visiting the Missions in the West, will give an account of the recent Confirmation in Clifden, and the progress of the Reformation movement in that part of Ireland.
Diagrams of some Mission Scenes in Connemara will be exhibited. A collection will be made in behalf of the Society.
SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS,
32, YORK-ROAD, KINGSTOWN.
An excellent English education is given to Roman Catholic boys in the Mission School recently opened in 32, York-road. All the branches of useful instruction are taught with the special view of preparing youth for the great duties of life, and enabling them to serve both God and man, at home and abroad.
The success which has hitherto attended the Society's system of instruction in so many places warrants the confidence that equal advantages are rarely to be met with in ordinary schools.
Hours of attendance from Half-past Nine to Three p.m.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the Discussion in the Coombe Class, SKINNER'S-ALLEY, on THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 11, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject—Second Part of Penance—Is Secret Confession to a Fellow-sinner taught in Dr. Cullen's Bible?
President—Mr. G. M'Guigan.
Can any priest produce one text from Scripture commanding private confession to a priest?
St. James says, Confess your sins one to another—James, v. 16, Roman Catholic Bible. Does not this passage enjoin the priest to confess to the laity, as much as the laity to the priest?
The Council of Trent says, "Whosoever shall deny that sacramental confession was instituted by Divine command, or that it is necessary to salvation ... let him be accursed."—Session xiv., Canon 6.
Did any of the Apostles ever remit sins in any other way than by preaching the Gospel, as St. Peter did to the Centurion Cornelius, saying the Lord Jesus Christ, "To Him all the prophets give testimony, that by His name all receive remission of sins who believe in Him?"—Acts, x. 43.
How is any Roman Catholic to get the "true spirit of interior repentance which the late Archbishop Murray requires in his Pastoral on the Jubilee, saying to penitents—"Approach the sacred tribunal, but do so in that true spirit of interior repentance without which your confession would be little better than a mockery, and your absolution, instead of being an instrument of pardon, would add the new crime of sacrilege to your former guilt?"—Authorised Jubilee Book, p. 20.
Dr. Murray here states that without true repentance, which is the gift and work of God the Holy Ghost in the heart, it is worse than useless to confess to a priest; and the Trent Catechism states that by true contrition we obtain from God the immediate pardon of our sins; is it not, then, an insult to the majesty and mercy of God to apply to man for that which is the direct and gracious gift of the Almighty Himself?
Through Him (not the priest, but Jesus Christ) forgiveness of sins is preached to you, and from all the things from which you could not be justified by the law of Moses. In Him every one that believeth is justified.—Acts xiii., 38, 39, Roman Catholic Bible.

RAGGED SCHOOL DORMITORY AND INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BOYS,
31, CHANCERY-LANE.
Established 1853.
Since the opening of this House, 453 destitute Boys have found an Asylum within its walls, been instructed in habits of industry, directed in the way of righteousness, and several promoted to repectable means of procuring a livelihood; and many still seek this friendly shelter whom the Committee are most reluctantly compelled to deny, whilst yet there is room, owing to the exhausted state of the funds. With pleasure the Committee refer to the annual reports for the past seven years, exhibiting the progress of the Institution and its value both to the destitute youth and the community in general. It is therefore earnestly hoped its claims on Christian benevolence will meet with sympathy.
The House being ancillary to the Ragged Schools of this city (but deriving no income from the funds of the Church Mission or other Ragged Schools) which the boys attend daily, the after hours only can be devoted to manual work, from which a profit cannot be procured nearly sufficient to support the establishment, your aid is therefore most earnestly solicited in maintenance of a work begun and continued in the Lord's name.
Contributions and subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the following members of the committee:—
Rev W G Carroll, St Bride's; Mark A Saurin, Esq, Chairman, 32, Stephen's-green, North; C R Trouton, Esq, Treasurer, 18, Eustace-street; T M Nunn, Esq, Honorary Secretary, 6, Dawson-street; and by Mr Styles, Superintendent at the House.

URGENT APPEAL.
RAGGED BOYS' HOME, OR SLEEPING ASYLUM,
52, TOWNSEND-STREET.
COMMITTEE:
Mrs J Smyly, 8, Merrion-square North; Miss Whately, The Palace; Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-road; Miss Poole, 5, Upper Ely-place; Rev C F Macarthy, 12, D'Olier-street; Rev G W Dalton, 66, Upper Leeson-street; William Brooke, Esq, M C, Taney Hill House, Dundrum; C H Wale, Esq, The Palace; H B M'Cartney, Esq, Trinity College; T Godfrey P Pope, Esq, 35, Trinity College; John Moses, jun, Esq, 29, Trinity College; Arthur Chute, Esq, Swanbrook.
Treasurer—Espine Batty, Esq, 59, Stephen's-green East.
Honorary Secretary—James White, Esq, 61, Waterloo-road.
This Institution, established at 52, Townsend-street, and affording a refuge and home, together with a considerable portion of their daily food, for an average number of 50 boys, among the most destitute of those receiving instruction in the Ragged Schools, has been for nearly three years maintained by the contributions of a few friends and benevolent persons. It has been signally blessed in having been already instrumental in rescuing many from beggary, ignorance, and crime, who, after instruction, have been hired as servants, or introduced into the Army and Navy, or into industrial employment. The other boys are sustained while undergoing a course of Scriptural and general instruction in the Schools.
The funds hitherto supplied are now utterly exhausted.
Contributions from the benevolent and Christian public are earnestly and pressingly requested, and will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Honorary Secretary, Treasurer, or by any of the Committee.

Sermons.

ST. MARY'S PARISH SPECIAL SERVICES.
The Second Lecture will be delivered in St. Mary's Parish Church, on
THIS THURSDAY EVENING, the 11th instant,
at Eight o'clock, by the
Rev. FREDERICK FITZGERALD, A.M.,
Incumbent of Donnybrook.

THE ORPHAN REFUGE;
OR,
PROTESTANT ORPHAN UNION,
For the Education and Support of the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages.
Founded 1830.
Office—9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
TWO SERMONS
In aid of the Funds of the above Society will be Preached (D.V.) on
SUNDAY NEXT, the 14th OCTOBER, 1860,
One at Noon Service,
IN TRINITY CHURCH,
Lower Gardiner-street,
BY THE
Ven. the Archdeacon of KILDARE,
Minister;
And the other in the Evening, in
THE MOLYNEUX ASYLUM,
BY THE
Rev. MAURICE NELIGAN, A.M.,
One of the Chaplains.
The object of the Orphan Refuge is to *preserve the Protestantism* of the Orphans of Mixed Marriages. While Roman Catholic "Orphanages," which shelter the offspring of those unhappy marriages, have long existed, it is only within the last few years that Protestants have turned their attention to the duty and importance of rescuing these poor children from the dangers to which they are so peculiarly exposed. Although the Society was formed in the year 1830, it failed to attract much public attention till within the last eight or ten years, during which period it has been making a decided and steady progress, as will appear from the following statement:—

The number of Orphans at the close of the year		The gross income for the year ending 31st December,	
1851 was	36	1851 was	£223 16 9½
1852 ..	47	1852 ..	324 10 11
1853 ..	61	1853 ..	350 9 11½
1854 ..	87	1854 ..	428 13 3½
1855 ..	105	1855 ..	657 15 9
1856 ..	109	1856 ..	802 5 0
1857 ..	120	1857 ..	1010 5 5
1858 ..	132	1858 ..	1016 3 7
1859 ..	150	1859 ..	1429 9 6
At present ..	165		

The Orphans adopted by this Society are domesticated in respectable Protestant families throughout the country, under the care of the clergymen of the respective parishes, and, when fit, are apprenticed to Protestant Masters and Mistresses, and are thus carefully removed from Romish influence till they arrive at maturity.
Donations from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. the Preachers, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, and the Rev. Mervyn Archdall; or at the Office of the Society, 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
B. GIBSON, Clk.
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk. } Hon.
W. G. CARROLL, Clk. } Secs.
R. FRIZELLE, Clk.

Education.

IMPORTANT to Parents and Guardians desirous of having an English Education for their children. A Gentleman (late second master of an important county grammar school in the South of England), of Junior Sophister standing, will be happy to undertake the education of a few pupils, during the ending Academic year, either as RESIDENT or NON-RESIDENT TUTOR, where an opportunity will be given to attend Divinity Lectures; advertiser has been engaged for several years in preparing youths for Eaton, Harrow, Rugby, and Winchester; from a lengthened residence on the Continent, he is in a position to give instruction in French and German; the highest references given; preference to a clergyman.—Address, giving all particulars, post paid, "Nosce te ipsum," Booterstown Avenue, Dublin.

ACADEMY OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
11, CHARLEMONT-PLACE,
Under the direction of a former chorister of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and pupil of Dr. F. Robinson.
In this Academy pupils are carefully instructed in the Theory and Practice of Singing and Pianoforte playing.
N.B.—The Principal devotes two Evenings in the week to the reception of such pupils as cannot take their lessons during the Day.
Terms according to length of lesson.
Beginners—One Guinea per quarter, payable in advance.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.
MONSIEUR DU GUE'S
French Classes for Gentlemen are now opened every Evening,
From 7 till 9 o'clock.
99, STEPHEN'S-GREEN SOUTH,
(Near Harcourt-street.)
P.S.—A Ladies' Class is about being formed; also one entirely for CONVERSATION.

Houses and Lands.

WANTED TO RENT, by a Gentleman, without fine, from 70 to 120 acres of good arable land.—Address "A. B., Farm," Office of Irish Times.

Lodgings.

BOARD AND APARTMENTS, at 19, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

ONE or Two Gentlemen, of quiet, steady habits, can be accommodated with Board and Residence, in a respectable Protestant family. North side.—Address "M. B.," Irish Times Office.

Auctions.

SALE OF
PART OF BRAY COMMONS.
(FOURTH SALE.)
In the matter of the Bray Commons Inclosure Act, 1859. NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioner acting in the above matter will, on Thursday, the 1st day of November next, at the hour of Two o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Court-house, Bray, set up and Sell by Public Auction, subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced, the Fee and Inheritance of those parts of the Upper Common of Bray, as described and set out in lots on the map of the said Common prepared by the Commissioners, and numbered respectively from [illegible] from 93 to 112, both inclusive. Maps of the Commons, [illegible] may be inspected on application to Messrs. [illegible] Bachelor's-walk, Dublin, or at my [illegible]
(By order)
[illegible] to the Commissioners.

Legal Notices.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
FINAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS AND INCUMBRANCERS.
In the matter of the Estate of William Read Noble Clarke, and Anne Clarke, his wife, which said Wm. and Anne are Administrator and Administratrix of Jolly Wm. Read, deceased, Owners and Petitioners.
TAKE NOTICE, that the Schedule of Incumbrances affecting a plot of ground situate in Mabbot-street, in the City of Dublin, held under Lease dated 15th September, 1811, from Francis Edward Thomas to Jolly Wm. Read, for a term of 999 years; the plot of ground, situate in Summer-street, held under Lease dated 1st December, 1812, from Andrew Moore to Jolly Wm. Read, for a term of 990 years; the Plot of Ground situate in Portland-place, held under Lease dated 18th March, 1814, from Joseph Hanley to Jolly William Read, for a term of 980 years; the Plot of Ground situate in Richmond-place, held under Lease dated 6th May, 1818, from Samuel Scott to Jolly William Read, for a term of 900 years; another Plot of Ground situate at Richmond-place, including part of the Premises called Richmond Cottages, and the Lane opposite thereto, held under Lease dated 6th November, 1822, from Samuel Scott to Jolly William Read, for a term of 885 years; and the Plot of Ground situate in Richmond-place, held under Lease, dated 6th November, 1824, from the Earl of Blessington to Jolly William Read, for a term of 999 years; a Plot of Ground situate in Richmond-place, west side, held under Lease, dated 14th October, 1834, from William Tilly to Jolly William Read, for a term of 999 years; and the Plot of Ground situate in Upper Leeson-street, in the city of Dublin, held under Lease, dated 25th July, 1833, from the Hon. Sidney Herbert to Jolly William Read, for a term of 150 years (all formerly the Estate of Jolly William Read, deceased, lately of the above-named owners, as his Administrators, and which Lands and Premises have been sold by this Court), is lodged with the Clerk of the Records of this Court; and any person having any claim not therein inserted, or objecting thereto, either on account of the amount or the priority of any charge therein reported to him or any other person, or for any other reason, is required to lodge an objection thereto, stating the particulars of his demand, and duly verified, with the said Clerk, on or before the 13th day of November, and to appear on the following MONDAY, 19th November, at Eleven o'clock, before the Hon. Judge Hargreave, at his Court in Dublin, when instructions will be given for the final settlement of the Schedule. And further take notice, that any demand reported by such Schedule is liable to be objected to within the time aforesaid.
Dated this 8th day of August, 1860.
R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.
ALEXANDER M'CULLY, Solicitor, having the carriage of proceedings 103, Capel-street, Dublin.

LANDED ESTATES COURT.
COUNTY GALWAY.
In the matter of the Estate of Helena Cecilia Connolly, Owner; Exparte William Johnston, Petitioner.
TO BE SOLD, before the Honourable Judge Hargreave, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at his Court, Inns-quay, city of Dublin, in one Lot, the following Lands and Premises, held in fee-farm, as stated in the Rental and particulars in this matter, viz.:—

Denominations.	Quantity in Statute Measure. A. R. P.	Yearly Rent. £ s. d.	Griffith's Valuation. £ s. d.	Hodges & Smith's Valuation. £ s. d.
Ballyroe, alias Caroe, ..	309 3 20	171 5 8½	151 7 0	197 5 6
Poulshasque, alias Liskea, ..	162 3 22	66 3 11	46 6 0	70 11 3
Liskea, ..	211 3 15	110 2 9	75 5 0	95 5 7
	684 2 17	347 12 4	272 18 0	363 2 4

Dated 29th day of June, 1860.
R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.
WM. JOHNSTON, Solicitor.
The above Lands are held under a Fee Farm Grant (with other lands), bearing date 20th September, 1753.
The Lands comprised in above Indenture were partitioned by a deed made in pursuance of a decree of the Lord Chancellor of 9th July, 1857, in the cause of Glasgow Connolly and Wife v. Wm. M'Dermott and others.
The Lands now to be sold were under this partition allotted to the Owner in this matter, subject to one moiety of the head rent, which moiety amounts to £24 18s 4½d annually; also to Quit Rent and Rent-charge, together amounting to £10 5s 7d.
The above lands are situate within about 3 miles of Ballymoe, 6 miles from Castlerea, 12 miles from Roscommon, and 16 miles from Tuam.
For Rental and particulars apply to the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, Dublin; or to
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Petitioner in person, 22, Blackhall-street, Dublin.

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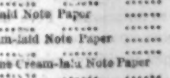
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets &c., at remarkably low prices.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.



STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION.
JOHN C. DEVOY,
Manufacturing Stationer and Printer,
29, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	9
500 Envelopes to match	2	3
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	3
500 Envelopes to match	2	6
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	3
500 Envelopes to match	3	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	4
500 Envelopes to match	3	6
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	6
500 Envelopes to match	4	0

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

ENGINEERING AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHY,
CHROMOLITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING, &c., &c.
E. J. HARTY
Begs to intimate to his friends and the public his Removal, in a few days, from No. 9 to 29, DAME-STREET, where much more capacious premises have been fitted up, to enable him to execute with facility the increasing demands of his kind patrons.
E. J. HARTY,
ENGINEERING AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHER,
CHROMOLITHOGRAPHER, ENGRAVER, &c., &c.
(Exactly opposite Crow-street),
DUBLIN.

TO THE CLERGY.
THE LONDON CENTRAL CLERICAL HOTEL,
29, Montague-street, Russell-square, W.C.
Mrs. Spencer (late Superintendent of a Clerical Hotel) respectfully informs the Clergy that, at the request of many of her patrons, she has taken the above residence for the exclusive use of Clergymen and their Families.
The House overlooks the grounds of the British Museum, is quiet, airy, and spacious; has been recently decorated and newly furnished, and from its central position, is most conveniently situated for visitors.
Mrs. Spencer hopes, by strict and constant attention to the comforts of Visitors, to merit their patronage.
Bed and Breakfast, 3s; Dinners, &c., on an equally moderate scale.
N.B.—A Private Room for Ladies.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited)
FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT,
BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO.,
28, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN
AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

DANIEL DOLAN, CITY OF DUBLIN PAPER STAINING WORKS,
15, PARLIAMENT-STREET, and 4 and 5, CRANE-LANE,
White Leads, Patent Oils, Turpentine, Colours, Varnishes, Plate, Sheet, and Crown Glass; Plaster of Paris, Roman and Portland Cements, Gold Mouldings for Rooms, and Picture Frames at moderate rices, Wholesale and Retail.

Miscellaneous.

NEW SEASON'S TEA, ex Falcon, the finest imported 4s per lb.
Finest Orange Pekoe, 4s 4d per lb.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED TEA WAREHOUSE,
12 AND 13, GREAT DENMARK-STREET.
ROBERT BLAKE, Importer.

WINES MATURED IN WOOD.
Good Stout Port.......... 26s per dozen.
Old Silky Port.......... 30s to 38s "
First-class Sherry.......... 30s to 32s "
Excellent Sherry.......... 26s "
GEO. CHARLES BETTS & CO.,
Direct Wine Importers,
30, HENRY-STREET.

CIRCULAR.
118, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET,
(Corner of Gardiner-street.)
JOHN JAMESON AND SONS' 6-YEAR-OLD WHISKEY.
I have purchased from the executors of the late Mary C. Hart, six puncheons of the above old whiskey, in store as under:—
No. 2,636, 2,637, 2,638, Stored in 1855. | No. 3,006, 3,007, 3,008, Stored in 1856.
J. E. HART.

A CUP OF COFFEE IN ONE MINUTE,
By using Bewley and Evans' Essence of Coffee.
Sold Wholesale by
Bewley, Evans, and Co.,
And retail by all Grocers in bottles 6d and 1s each.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—
The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.
Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb.
Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."
FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street.
RUSSELL & CO., 5, Lower Sackville-street.
BOLTON & CO., 36, Westmoreland-street.
REILLY & CO., 14, Westmoreland street.
BERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row.
FALKNER, 65, Grafton-street.
ANDREWS & CO., Dame-street.
S. BEWLEY & CO., Dame-street.
J. T. MURPHY, Black Rock.
Wholesale by W. JACKSON, 9, Westland-row.

SUPERFINE FLANNELS.
WILLIAM BOAKE AND SON, having received their Winter stock, respectfully invite Purchasers to visit their Establishment previous to deciding elsewhere.
In addition to their usual supply of Plain Goods of the best qualities, they have a carefully selected assortment of Printed Flannels, in new and elegant patterns.
Blankets in all sizes and qualities.
WILLIAM BOAKE AND SON,
14, DAWSON-STREET, DUBLIN.
Established A.D. 1795.

COALS—COALS—COALS.
The Subscribers beg to announce that they have Opened an Office at 19, EDEN-QUAY, DUBLIN, for the Sale of House, Steam, Gas, Cooking and Anthracite Coal, and Cannell, and that they are now prepared to deliver the same at very reasonable prices, ex ship.
Sole Agents in Ireland for the following Colliery Houses:—
J. and W. F. Fletcher and Co., Workington.
Kirkless Hall Coal Company, Liverpool, Preston, and Fleetwood.
Thomas Powell and Sons, Newport and Cardiff.
Morgan, Perkins and Co., Llanelly.
John Watson, Jun., Glasgow.
Maxwood Colliery Company, Hurlford and Troon.
Pearson Knowles and Co., Wigan.
The Subscribers also beg to draw particular attention to the Kirkless Hall Orrell House Coal, which stands unequalled for economy, cleanliness, and strength of heat, and which has become almost the only Household Coal now used in the North of Ireland.
JOHN CHARLEY AND CO.,
Coal Merchants and Agents,
DONEGAL-QUAY, BELFAST, AND 19, EDEN-QUAY, DUBLIN.
Belfast, 24th August, 1860.

FIRST-CLASS TABLE CUTLERY.
WILLIAM THOMPSON,
Cutler to the Queen and his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle,
Table Knife, Razor, and Surgical Instrument Maker,
48, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN:
N.B.—A large assortment of the Old-Established Royal Irish Razors.

GAS SPERMACETI CANDLES.—
The most Elegant Candle of the Season.
SPERMACETI AND PARAFFIN CANDLES
Reduced in Price.
GEORGE DIXON,
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURER,
OIL MERCHANT, &c.
WAREROOMS, 1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET
Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING.
A magnificent assortment
TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT
HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
BEAM AND SCALE MANUFACTORY
AND
GENERAL IRONMONGERY STORE,
25, HENRY-STREET.
SAMUEL GATCHELL AND SONS
HAVE REMOVED
To the above Premises
from
Mountrath-street, Pill-lane.
Dublin, August, 1860.

IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS.
THE FURNISHING IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT,
23 AND 24, NORTH EARL-STREET.
Strong Tin Dish Covers, 9s. 6d. per set of six; Silver-form ditto 14s. per set; Parlour Fenders with Standards, from 6s. 6d. each; Polished Steel Fire Irons, from 3s. per set; Bedroom Fenders, from 1s. 9d. each; Bedroom Fire Irons, from 1s. 10d. a set; Britannia Teapots, from 3s. each; Ivory-handled Table Knives to balance, engaged, from 12s. per dozen; White Bone-handled ditto, rimmed, 8s. 8d. per dozen; Black Horn-handled Knives and Forks, 7s. 6d. per dozen; Kitchen Knives and Forks, 4s. a dozen; engaged Razors, taken back if not approved of, 1s. each; Sweeping Brushes and Handles, from 1s. 2d. each, engaged all hair; Black-handled Hearth Brushes, 8½d. each; a large assortment of Japanned Trays, from 2s. each, Bread Baskets and Knife Trays, from 1s. 2d. each; Patent Metal Saucepans, tinned inside, from 5d. each; Oval Metal Pots, tinned inside, from 3s. 9d. each; Iron Kettles, 5d. per quart; Iron Coal Boxes, from 1s. 3d. each. Also, a general assortment of Baths, Tea Urns, Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, Cruets, Tea Sets, Wool Rugs, Cocoa Mats, Iron Bedsteads, Palliasses, Mattresses, &c., equally cheap.
WILLIAM WHITESTONE, 23 and 24, NORTH EARL-STREET.
☞ All Goods marked in plain figures. No Second price.

LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS,
In great variety at
HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.

PATENT SELF-REGULATING WIND ENGINE,
for Pumping, Grinding, Chaff-cutting, Sawing, or Driving their Machines.
This valuable invention is strongly recommended to the nobility, landowners, and farmers of Ireland.
It is already extensively used in England and the Colonies, and the most satisfactory references can be given. For draining lands it is invaluable. It has the following advantages over the Steam-engine:—It costs nothing for fuel, will work safely day and night with occasional attention, is easily and cheaply erected and kept in repair. A boy can start it, stop it, or alter its speed.
All particulars may be obtained upon enclosing one stamp to J. R. Peill, Sole Manufacturer, 17, New Park-street, Southwark, London; or, to L. R. Meoney, 26, Summer-hill, Dublin, where a "Model" of it can be seen for a few days.

DISH COVERS.—BRITANNIA METAL, BLOCK TIN, AND PLATED.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO. desire to call attention to their large and beautiful Stock of Dish Covers, and would also particularly allude, amongst many other articles, to the following:—
London Bronzed Tea Urns and Swing Kettles,
Electro-plated Goods of every description,
Best Table Cutlery, Japanned Coal Vases, Papier Mache Tea Trays,
Moderateur Lamps,
Fire Irons and Fenders,
Drawingroom Grates, Kitchen Ranges, and every other description of Grates and Stoves.
Gas Fittings, in Ormolu, Bronze, and Crystal,
Gas Lustres, Lanterns, Hall Lamps, &c.
Agents for Milner and Son's Fireproof Safes and Boxes, and Bradford's Washing and Wringing Machines.
Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Mansions, Towns, &c.
34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET.

Wants.

AS LADY'S MAID, in a Nobleman's or Gentleman's family, an experienced Person, of first-class abilities in Dress-making, Millinery, and Hairdressing; she will be found a most diligent attendant to any lady requiring her services; has lived four years in her last situation; has most satisfactory references for principles and ability from families of distinction; is of the English Church.—Address "G. L. S.," at Mr Henderson's, Confectioner, 21, Clare-street, or Bilton Hotel.

NURSE (Upper) in a Nobleman or Gentleman's family; a highly respectable Woman, a Widow, who perfectly understands the care of a baby from its birth; and, also, the care and management of growing up children; is very experienced in illness; is an excellent needle-woman; can make up the things in the neatest manner; can be highly recommended; has no objection to the country.—Address "M. J. B.," Ballybrack, Post Office, county Dublin.

AS DRY NURSE, in a gentleman's family, or would go as Under Nurse in a nobleman's family, a steady, respectable Young Woman, who perfectly understands her business, also the care of a baby from its birth; or would take charge of growing-up children; is an excellent plain worker, and civil and obliging; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Please address "M. S.," 27, Grafton-street, or Irish Times Office.

WANTS a Situation, as HOUSEMAID, a Young Woman from the country; can be highly recommended; has no objection either to town or country; would go as Under Housemaid in a nobleman's family.—Please address "M. H.," Irish Times Office.

WANTS a Situation, as GOOD COOK, a steady, respectable Woman, who understands her business perfectly well; understands country business, soups, pastries, jellies, &c., &c.; understands pickling and preserving of meat, also the cutting up; the advertiser will superintend a dairy if required.—Any commands for "L. W.," 23, Grafton-street, or 18, Lower Sackville-street, will be attended to.

WANTS a Situation, as GOOD PLAIN COOK and THOROUGH SERVANT, where another Servant is kept, a steady, active Young Woman, who knows her business well, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress; has no objection to a little washing, if required; is a Protestant.—Any letters addressed to "G. M. K.," 34, Henry-street, or 55, Grafton-street, shall be attended to.

WANTS a Situation as THOROUGH SERVANT in a small family; a steady, active person; understands making up linen; can be well recommended.—Please address "M. N.," Irish Times Office.

MAN AND WIFE, as BUTLER and COOK, want Situations, as respectable settled servants, who understand their business; and have lived with families of the highest respectability; Cook understands the care of a dairy, and is a first-class Cook; Butler understands driving in single or double harness; Protestants.—Direct "X. Y., Butler," 11, Cuffe-street, off Stephen's-green; country preferred.

JUST disengaged, a Young Man, who can produce the most satisfactory discharges from his master, as GROOM and COACHMAN; perfectly understands the management of hunters.—Please to direct to "H. B.," 26, Dawson-street, or 13, Lower Sackville-street.

AS COACHMAN, or would act as COACHMAN AND GROOM, a steady, active Man, Middle-aged; he perfectly understands the management of horses and carriages in every particular, and can be highly recommended for careful, steady driving; can attend at table when required; is a Protestant; no objection to the country.—Address "J. R.," 3, Upper Sackville-street, or Irish Times Office.

AS GROOM, or GROOM AND COACHMAN, a steady, respectable Man, who knows his business in every respect; is well acquainted with the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness; has no objection to the country; can be highly recommended by his last master.—Please address "L. L.," 32, Lower Sackville-street, or 60, Grafton-street.

AS FOOTMAN, or would go single-handed in a small family, a steady, respectable Young Man, who perfectly understands his business, also the care of plate and lamps; is in every way civil and obliging; has long and satisfactory discharges from families of distinction, with whom he has had the honour to serve; can be highly recommended by his last master, whom he has just left.—Address to "S. M.," 44, Grafton-street, or No. 1, Clare-street, for a few days.

A PENSIONED SERGEANT, late of the Cavalry, who can be strongly recommended, wishes for employment as CARETAKER or LODGEKEEPER. He is a married man, active, and intelligent.—Applications to "J. H." shall be attended to during the month, 13, Pembroke-quay.

Wanted.

WANTED, by a Clergyman, 62 miles from Dublin, having a railway station within two miles, a RESIDENT TUTOR, who would undertake the instruction of two boys in Classics, English, and Science; neither are very far advanced, but both require to be prepared for college.—Address "Resident Tutor," Irish Times Office.

WANTED for the Country, a French or Swiss MAID, to dress and work for two little girls, and occasionally attend on a lady.—Apply by post, stating terms, &c., to "L. M. N.," Post-office, Augher.

WANTED, a COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, in a house of business, who understands washing; she must be strictly sober, quiet, and honest.—Inquire at 24, Aungier-street, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED, by an Officer stationed at the Curragh Camp, a GOOD PLAIN COOK, who is qualified as THOROUGH SERVANT, and willing to discharge both duties in an establishment consisting only of himself and wife; also,
A GROOM, who thoroughly understands his business; if qualified to act as THOROUGH SERVANT to an Officer it will be preferred. Character is the first and indispensable requisite: a person who will value a situation in which light, obedient and faithful service will be appreciated are sought.—Apply or address to the care of the Officer Commanding Royal Engineers, Curragh Camp.

PURE WATER—THE CARBON FILTER.
No house should be without one of the Patent Moulded Carbon Company's Water Filters. To be had at 5s each and upwards. The Balls can be had separately at 3s and 5s each, and applied to any other suitable vessel. From the construction of the Filters, every one using them can see the process of filtration, and thus be satisfied of their mechanical and chemical powers.
For further information see Doctor Hassall's Report, which can be had at our Establishment. EXTRACT—"I regard them as the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed—(Signed) Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D., &c.
GREGG AND SON.
Sole Agents,
15, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

PLATE GLASS, PIER, and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered, and all sizes silvered and unsilvered for mirrors, sashes, and shop fronts, &c.
WALTER BURKE,
91 and 93, Middle Abbey-street.

UNION PLATE GLASS COMPANY.
The beautiful articles of Plate Glass, Manufactured by this Company, can be had at the price of the lowest in the market, and shipped to any port in Ireland.
H. SIBTHORPE AND SONS,
Agents of Ireland,
11 & 12, CORK-HILL,
DUBLIN.
French Mirrors and Pier Glasses always in stock.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT,
MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT,
Mastic Cement, Plaster of Paris, and unglazed Sanitary Pipes,
Manufactured by
FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT,
NINE ELMS, London,
And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their
NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES,
12, TALBOT-PLACE,
Near the Custom-house Dublin.

HALF-HOLIDAY ON WASHING-DAY!
FOR CHEAP AND EASY WASHING
use Harper Twelvetrees' SOAP POWDER, by which the saving of time, trouble, labour, firing, soap, "tongue and temper," is astonishingly great. No rubbing required, however dirty the clothes. A Penny Packet is equal to Ten Pennyworths' of Soap.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Patentee:—HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London. Wholesale by
T. H. EVANS, 65 MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET
Dublin.
Agents Wanted.

PRIZE MEDAL LIQUID HAIR DYE.
ONLY ONE APPLICATION.
INSTANTANEOUS, INDELIBLE, HARMLESS, AND SCENTLESS.
In Cases, post free, 3s 3d and 6s, direct from E. F. Langdale's Laboratory, 72, Hatton Garden London, E. C.
"Mr. Langdale's preparations are, to our mind, the most extraordinary productions of modern chemistry."—*Illustrated London News*, July 19, 1851.
A long and interesting report on the Products of E. F. Langdale's Laboratory, by a Special Scientific Commission from the Editor of the *Lancet*, will be found in that Journal of Saturday, January 10th 1857. A copy will be forwarded for two stamps.
AGENTS WANTED.
THE NEW DISCOVERY.—For the restoration and Reproduction of the Hair.—Mr. Langdale guarantees his QUINTESSENCE of CANTHARIDES most successful as a restorative, also in checking greyness, strengthening weak hair, and preventing its falling off, most effectual in the growth of whiskers, moustaches, &c. The money immediately returned if not satisfactory. Post free for 2s 6d in Stamps.—Laboratory, 72, Hatton Garden.
E. F. LANGDALE'S RASPBERRY AND CHERRY TOOTH PASTE.—The most delicious preparation ever produced for the Teeth, Gums, and Breath. Post free from the Laboratory, 72, Hatton Garden for 1s 3d in stamps.

SEA BATHING.
DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN.
THE CASTLE MONA HOTEL,
AND FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE,
On the margin of the beautiful and picturesque Bay of Douglas; formerly a Ducal Residence. Established nearly a Quarter of a Century by the present Proprietor.
Families and Gentlemen visiting the Island will find in the Hotel splendid accommodation, well-aired Beds, every comfort and attention, the finest Wines, and Moderate Charges.
TABLE D'HOTE; Superb Public Drawingroom; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Coffee-room; extensive, well-laid out Pleasure-grounds and Gardens; Billiard-room; Salt-water Baths, &c.
In connexion with this Establishment is the finest Sea-Bathing in the World.
Visitors are cautioned against Porters, Stewards, &c., paid to recommend inferior houses, and requested, on landing, to inquire for the Castle Mona Servants, who are always in attendance with an Omnibus, *which is free to the Hotel.*
Tariff, View of the Hotel, and Description of the Island, on two stamps and address, being sent to Mr. HERON. ☞ See "Bradshaw."
☞ Reduced Tariff in April, May, and June, and during the Winter.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (LIMITED)
JOINT-STOCK WINE COMPANY.
Commanding Capital £500,000.
Formed for the supply of pure wine to clubs, public establishments or private families, at wholesale prices.
Our Budget Tariff, from March 5, 1860:—
Sherries at 27s, 31s, 33s, 36s, 39s, 42s; late 3s per doz. each extra. Ports from wood, 30s, 32s, 34s, above two years in bottle as before. Very fine Epernay Champagne, now 40s, late 45s, worth 60s.
The celebrated sparkling Royal Fleur de Sillery, now 51s, late 60s. Moet's, Mumm's, Perrier Jouet's, or any others (certified first qualities), now 60s, late 66s. Pints, of either in proportion.
Dinner Clarets: Vin Ordinaire, good drinking, 18s; St. Emilion, or Haut Brion, now 27s, late 32; fine ditto, St. Julien, now 31s, late 36s; and La Rose St. Julien, now 36s, late 42s.
Fine La Rose of 1850 vintage, now 42s, late 48s.
First growth Clarets: the famed Chateau Brane Cantenac Margaux of 1851, now 44s; ditto of 1848, late 56s, now 50s; ditto, Chateau Rauzan Margaux, 1848, late 56s, now 50s; ditto, fine vintages of Latour, 84s; Lafitte, 84s; and 1848 Margaux, 84s, worth 100s.
The Burgundies are selected by the manager at [illegible] of growth, viz.:—Sparkling white, 48s, worth 72s, very fine; Vins de Pays, pale or pink, 30s; Volnay and light Beaune, 36s; fine growths, from [illegible]; first growths, Clos-Vougeot, Chambertin, St. Georges, and others, from [illegible] to 70s.
For detailed price lists, apply to T. W. [illegible], Esq., Manager, [illegible], London.

HYACINTH ROOT GLASSES IN GREAT VARIETY.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

WILLIAM WHYTE

Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:—

Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Nialdere's Worm Powders, and Rackem's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS,
4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)

Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)
PATENTS OBTAINED AND DESIGNS REGISTERED.
IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS,
4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

Cold mornings and damp, chilly evenings at the approach of Winter, should remind those who value the blessings of health of the necessity of putting on Warm Inside Clothing, before it is too late, and the next consideration with them should be, where it can be got Cheapest and Best.

Since opening our new concern at No. 4, D'OLIER-STREET, (near Carlisle-bridge), past experience, coupled with the smallness of our expenses, has enabled us at unusually low prices to supply our friends and the public with the same class of prime goods which they were formerly accustomed to get at our Celebrated House in WESTMORELAND-STREET.

In order to uphold our name and prestige, we have just laid in a stock of Winter Goods, which for variety, cheapness, and quality, cannot be surpassed.

Those who require Vests, Drawers, Woollen Socks, Shirts, Ties, Braces, Collars, Gloves, &c., are respectfully invited to call at our Establishment, where our dreams by night and our thoughts by day, is how we can best add to their bodily comforts, and where the large business we are doing is a proof that our present exertions and the remembrance of our former fame and character, is fully reciprocated and encouraged by, a vast number of our former patrons.

Should old acquaintance be forgot?
The heart replies—Ah, surely not
Those who in youth our wants supply
In age we never should pass by.

M'MAHON and CO.,
formerly of Westmoreland-street; now of No. 4, D'Olier-street, near Carlisle-bridge.)

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Wednesday Evening, October 10th, 1860.

The causes referred to in our report of yesterday still continue to operate unfavourably upon the London Stock Market to-day, and a further decline of one-quarter consequently took place. The settlement of the account, which is now in progress, may also have had a depressing effect, and the only probable relief to the market will be the liberation of the dividends which become payable on Saturday; a reaction was, however, observable towards the close. Our Funds also experienced a decline of three-eighths per cent., probably owing to the settlement of the account here, together with the causes which affected the English Funds.

In Banks—a further improvement of £1 was readily obtained for Nationals, which continued in demand. The advance of one-eighth recorded in Royals was not firmly maintained, the market closing weakly. There were offers to sell Bank of Ireland Stock, and Hibernians were nominally £36½ to £37.

The only change of value marked in Steam Securities is that in Dublin and Liverpool Building Shares, which advanced one quarter, and remained steady. Atlantics and Dundalks (limited) both passed hands at yesterday's rates; the former continued in demand, and the latter closed rather weakly. There were offers to buy Dublin and Glasgows.

In Mines—Carysforts (15s paid) were quoted at last price. Connorrees opened at yesterday's rate, and, not having maintained the subsequent fractional advance which was effected, they fell back to their previous value, at which they continued steady. General Mines were also steady at the highest price of yesterday, and Wicklow Coppers realised their last rate. There were offers to buy Mining Company of Ireland Shares.

In the Miscellaneous Securities, no transactions were effected, but there were offers to sell National Insurance Shares, and Patriotics were nominally £5¾ to £6¼.

In Railway Shares, Cork and Passage fell back one-eighth, and Dublin and Drogheda Thirds advanced to the same extent; the former continued to be offered at the quotation, Dublin and Wexfords realised last rate, and were largely dealt in. Great Southern Stock also passed hands at its previous value, and appeared steady, and Waterford and Kilkenny Stock was negociated at £12, being a decline of one-half on last price. Subjoined are the nominal quotations:—Cork and Bandon, £15 1s 3d to £15 18s 9d; Dublin and Belfast Junctions, £43½ to £44; Dundalk and Enniskillens, £12½ to £13; and Midland Great Western (£25 shares), £26⅝ to £26⅞. Irish South Easterns were off sale at last price (with dividend).

In Preference Shares, Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cents. (B) were transacted at their previous value, as was also Great Southern 4 per cent. Stock—in the case of the last-named security, a slightly downward tendency was apparent. Waterford and Kilkenny 6 per cent. Stock (Redeemable) was marked at £45, and appeared steady, and Waterford and Limerick 5 per cents. (Redeemable) were weak, at a decline of 8s 9d per share. Cork and Bandon 6 per cents. were nominally £4 to £4½, and there were offers to sell Dublin and Drogheda 5 per cents. (No. 3). Dublin and Wexford 6 per cents. were inquired for, at £12½.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Oct. 10.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92⅞
Ditto account, 12th October	92⅞ ⅞
New 3 per Cent. Stock (shut)	91⅞
Ditto for new account, 12th October	91⅞
Ditto for new account 12th November	
BANKS.	
National	64
Royal	27⅞
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	5½
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building	53½
Dundalk (Limited) account	10¼
MINES.	
Carysfort (Limited)	12s 6d
Connorree (Limited)	26s 6d
General Mining Company (Limited) account	4¼
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	70 x d
RAILWAYS.	
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage	10⅜
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford account	5 5⅛
Dublin and Drogheda	—
Thirds	24⅛
Great Southern and Western	113
Waterford and Kilkenny	12
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Waterford and Kilkenny, 6 per cent. redeemable	45
Waterford and Limerick, 6 per cent. redeemable	50 [illegible]
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	99⅞ 100

On Saurdiays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and The stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th October. Names to be furnished on or before the 13th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	92⅞	9⅞	92⅞	92⅞ ⅞	92⅞ ⅞	92⅞
Ditto for Account	92⅞	—	92⅞ ⅞	92⅞ ⅞	92⅞ —	92⅞
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92⅞	92⅞	91⅞	92 ⅞⅞	92⅞	92⅞
Ditto for Account	92⅞	92⅞	—	92	92⅞	92⅞
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—October 10.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅛
Account	93⅛
New Threes	shut
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅛
Account	93⅛
New Threes	shut
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅞ 93
Account	92⅞ 93
New Threes	shut
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅞ 93
Account	92⅞ 93
New Threes	shut
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅛
Account	93⅛
New Threes	shut

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 3 prem.; Eastern Counties, 53¼; Caledonians, —; Great Northern, 115⅛; Great Western, 76⅛; Great Western of Canada, 13⅞; Great Southern and Western 110⅛; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 118⅛ ⅞; London and North Western, 100⅞; Leeds Northern, 60; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 48; Midland Stock, 130⅛; South Eastern, 83⅛; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 104⅛ 5 4½; York and North Midland, 90; London and South Western, 95⅛ ⅞; Great Western 74⅛ ⅛; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 119⅛; Grand Trunk, —; North British, 62⅞ ⅞; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), 56⅛; Bank Stock, —; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols are dull at 93⅛. Shares opened flat in sympathy with Consols, and Stocks are freely offered by the dealers at one-fourth to one-half per cent. below last night's rates. They are now steady, and rather firmer in tone. Dovers 83⅛. Canadian and French flat. Lombards 11⅛ ⅛.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Tuesday Evening.

The English Funds after having opened steadily this morning experienced a sudden decline of one-fourth per cent., and closed heavily in consequence of an announcement that gold to the amount of 15,000,000 francs, or 600,000 sterling is to be sent this week from London to Paris. The operation however is not of a character to have any beyond a temporary effect on the money market. It is the result of a contract entered into certain by bullion brokers on this side for the supply of the amount to the "Societe de Ascompla" at Paris, by whom it is required, through their being about to establish branches in India and China. Hence the affair is a matter of purchase, and not the consequence of any turn in the trade between England and France which has left a balance to be settled in specie. The full amount will have to be repaid to London either in bills of Exchequer, silver, or merchandise. As England is the great Banking house of the world, and a large proportion of the American and Australian payments to France are made through London, we are usually remitters of specie to that country, and the sole effect of the present operation will be that the £60,000 now sent will reduce to that extent, the amount that in the ordinary course of business we should have to send the other during the next few months. The portion taken from the Bank to-day was £186,000, and the whole of the £140,000 Australian gold just arrived by the Norfolk, has been bought for the same purpose. In the Discount market to-day there has been a rather active demand. At the Bank the applications were numerous. The payments of the dividends will commence on Saturday the 13th inst. In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rates were about the same as last post. The Railway market to-day has been heavy in sympathy with Consols. No material fall however, has taken place, only a few of the leading stocks being one-fourth to three-eighth per cent lower.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Tuesday Evening.

The Funds opened this morning with a quiet appearance, but was prejudiced in the afternoon by the increased demand for money, combined with rumours of a large withdrawal of gold from the Bank, consols accordingly closed nearly ⅛ per cent. lower than yesterday. The market for British railway stocks was buoyant in the morning, particularly as regards Midland, but prices closed in most cases slightly lower than yesterday. The demand for money in commercial channels though not pressing, was steady and 3¾ to 4 per cent. was paid for discount of good bills. A fair amount of business was done at the Bank.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Exchequer Bills, par 4 p m; Great Southern and Western, 111 13; Ambergate, 6⅞ ⅞; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 118⅞ ⅞; Caledonians, 93⅞ 2; London and North Western, 10⅞ 1; Chester and Holyhead, 52 3; London and South Western, 95 6; Eastern Counties, 53 to ⅛; Leeds Northern, 59⅞ 60; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81 to 2; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47⅞ 8; Great Northern, 115 to ⅛; Midland Stock, 129⅞ 30; Great Northern A, 118 19; North British, 62⅞ ⅞; Great Westerns, 74⅞; South Easterns, 83⅞; Great Western of Canada, 13⅞; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 104⅞; Grand Trunk of Canada, 6 9-16; York and North Midland, 90⅛. Consols very firm at 92⅞ 3, but at close improved, and are at 93 buyers. Shares dull and inactive, at about opening rates, until close, when they improved, and are firm in tone at above rates. Little pressure for stocks, and prices nominal. Canadas flat. French firm.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The Funds have exhibited increased heaviness to-day, owing to an active demand for money in the Stock Exchange, combined with the withdrawal of gold from the Bank. Shares, likewise, rather easier, but the alteration of prices is not of much importance.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, OCTOBER 10TH, 3-20 P.M.—The Bourse has been very flat, and prices have declined. Rentes closed at 68.50, being 30 centimes lower than yesterday.

LONDON CORN MARKET, OCT. 10.—Weather wet. Attendance thin, and holders of wheat obtain Monday's prices. Barley and oats fully as dear.

LONDON (USBORNE'S) CORN, Oct. 10.—Weather wet. Supplies. Wheat flour and every other article firm, and tendency upwards.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, OCT. 10.—Sugar market quiet. Coffee, no public sales, market steady. Tea market quiet. Rice steady. Indigo, no material change from yesterday's currency; 585 chests sold; low kinds rather cheaper. Jute sales going at steady prices. Pepper, 1,200 bags Sumatra taken in; 300 bags Singapore, sold at 4⅞; 860 bags Aleppo, sold at 4⅞.

LONDON TALLOW MARKET, OCT 10.—Market firm. 56s 6d to 56s 6d spot, 56s 6d paid all year. Nothing doing for spring.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, OCT. 10.—Beasts, 1,914; sheep, 5,410; calves, 68. Best beef, 6½d to 7d; middling beef, 5d to 6d; inferior beef, 3d to 4d; best wedders, 8d to 8½d; middling wedders, 7d to 7½d; ewes, 5d to 6½d; best calves, 8d to 8½d; inferior calves, 6d to 7d. Rather large supply, but generally inferior quality.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, OCT 10.—firsts 11[illegible]; seconds, 108s; thirds, 98s; fourths, 94s; fifths, 8[illegible]; sixths, 67s. 1,900 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, OCT. 10.—White wheat, 2[illegible] to 32s 9d; red wheat, 22s to 31s; oats 11 6 to 14 1[illegible]; barley 13s to 17s 6d.

COLONIAL MARKETS—TUESDAY.

Tea—New season's congous have changed hands slowly, at from 1s 9d to 2s 3d per lb. Common sound congou, old import, may be had at 1s 3d, and at which the market is very inactive, although the show of samples has not increased. The public sales held to-day have gone off heavily, and in some instances prices have had a drooping tendency. The delivery last week was 898,693lbs.

Sugar—For good and useful qualities of raw sugar, the demand has ruled steady, at fully last week's prices. Low and damp parcels have commanded quite previous rates. West India has realised 36s to 44s; Mauritius, 38s to 45s; and Bengal, 33s to 43s per cwt. There is a full average business doing in refined goods at 49s 6d to 56s per cwt for common to low middling. Crushed and pieces are quite as dear as last week. The total stock of sugar is now about 74,000 tons against 83,000 tons in 1859. In 1858 the quantity was 77,000 tons.

Molasses—The demand has become less active, nevertheless prices continue steady.

Coffee—The public sales held to-day have gone off slowly; nevertheless, no change of importance has taken place in the quotations. In the private market, the transactions are very moderate, on former terms. Native Ceylon has sold at 56s 6d to 66s per cwt.

Cocoa—A few parcels of Trinidad have changed hands at 68s to 69s per cwt.

Rice—Our market has become very inactive, and, to force sales, lower rates must be submitted to. The stock is 43,000 tons, against 70,000 tons in 1859.

Provisions—Irish butter is rather dearer; but other kinds are a slow sale. Bacon is 2s lower, with a heavy market. Other provisions are very dull.

Saltpetre—Scarcely any business is doing in this article, and prices consequently rule almost nominal. Fine qualities are held at 43s per cwt. The stock is 4,300 tons, against 3,600 tons in 1859.

Fruit—New currants are selling at from 28s to 33s; Turkey figs, 33s to 36s; Spanish, 26s to 27s; Valencia raisins, 30s to 31s; and Sultana, 45s to 51s per cwt. Old fruit is quoted as follows:—Gulph currants, 21s to 25s; Valencia raisins, 17s to 20s; Muscatel, 42s to 43s; and red Smyrna, 20s to 25s per cwt.

Cotton—Very little business is doing in any kind; nevertheless, prices are well supported.

Hemp and Flax—Hemp is steady, at £28 15s to £2[illegible] per ton for Petersburg clean. Manilla parcels are a dull inquiry, at barely late rates. Flax is still very inactive.

Spirits—There is a full average business doing in rum, at extreme rates. Proof Demerara is worth 1s 10½d to 2s; Leewards, 1s 7½d to 1s 8d; and East India, 1s 6½d to 1s 7d per gallon. Brandy is somewhat dearer, but there is only a moderate inquiry for grain spirit.

Metals—Scotch pig iron is in improved request at 52s 6d cash, mixed numbers. Spelter is held somewhat firmly at £20 on the spot, and £20 2s 6d to arrive. The demand, however, is by no means active. Copper, tin, steel, &c., are selling at about previous quotations.

Oils—Linseed oils move off slowly, at 30s to 30s 3d per cwt. on the spot. Olive is steady at £60 for Gallipoli. Sperm moves off freely at £102 to £103 per ton. Cocoa nut is quoted at 47s 6d to 50s; and rape, 42s to 46s per cwt. Spirits of turpentine, 31s to 31s 6d per cwt.

Tallow—Prices are firm. P.Y.C. on the spot has advanced to 54s 6d; for the spring 55s per cwt. The stock is 44,356 casks, against 26,377 do. in 1859. Rough fat, 2s 10½d per 8lbs.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, OCT. 8.—There has been an extensive demand for cotton to-day, and the sales exceed 12,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export. Prices are decidedly against the buyer in American and Surat; other kinds being without change.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DUBLIN

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G P O, for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

Constantinople	6 a m Oct. 11.
India (Bombay), [S]	6 p m Oct. 11.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Oct. 12.
America New York) [Q]	7 a m Oct. 14.
West Indies and Pacific [S]	6 p m Oct. 16.
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Oct. 16.
America (New York) [S]	6 p m Oct. 16.
India (Bombay) via Marseilles	6 a m Oct. 18.
Constantinople	6 a m Oct. 19.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Oct. 19.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, Mauritius, &c., [S]	6 p m Oct. 19.
America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Oct. 21.
America (New York) and Newfoundland [G]	7 a m Oct. 23.
West Coast of Africa [L]	6 p m Oct. 23.
Constantinople	6 a m Oct. 25.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, &c., via Marseilles	6 a m Oct. 26.
America (Quebec) [D]	6 a m Oct. 26.
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Oct. 26.
India (Bombay) [S]	6 p m Oct. 26.
America (New York) Bahamas [Q]	7 a m Oct. 28.
America (New York) [S]	6 p m Oct. 30.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—THURSDAY, Oct. 11.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"Time Tries All," "La Corde Sensible," "The Clockmaker's Hat," "Une Fille Terrible," and "An Ambuscade in Inkermann."

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 3 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 6, amounted to 62,475, making a daily average of 10,379 copies.

As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds
TEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY,
being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with a few exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following will, in future, be the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,	
First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 3d
WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,	
First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

HUNTING BREECHES.—We respectfully invite NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN to inspect our present stock of new materials for Hunting Breeches; which will be found more varied and extensive than any past season.
Also, some very beautiful new styles of Hunting Vests.
GEO. MACDONA AND CO.,
32, Molesworth-street.

THE CHEAPEST LIGHT YET DISCOVERED.
THE NEW PATENT LAMP
For burning Liquid Gas, Belmontine, or Paraffin Oil,
PRICE 1s. 4d. EACH.
This size will give the light of two Candles, at the expense of One Farthing per Night.
The Larger Size to give the light of Six Candles, at the small expense of Three Farthings per Night.
The Wick lasts for three months, and does not require snuffing.
To be had only at
S. R. FRASER'S
Ironmongery Warehouse,
3, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.
N.B.—Also a large variety of French Moderateur Lamps.

When our City Monuments you honour with a visit,
'Tis true, you'll either find this Shop or you'll miss it.
THE Custom House Returns show that EDWARD KEEVIL is the only Importer in all Ireland of MEERSCHAUM PIPES DIRECT FROM GERMANY.
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY,
And 66, DAWSON-STREET,
Corner of Nassau-street, Dublin.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO.
have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
With a most Superb Stock of
AUTUMN GOODS,
Purchased in the leading English and Scotch Markets.
They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, such as will guarantee for them a large increase to their Trade.
Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—is fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well in every particular as if specially ordered.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

THE REGISTERED KNICKERBOCKER PANTS
CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF DESIGNS.
USEFUL.
No. 4,287.
Designs Office, London, August 31st, 1860.
I hereby certify that the Design of which this is a Copy was on behalf of BROWNE and PAYNE, of Sackville-street, Dublin, Registered this Thirty-first day of August, 1860, in pursuance of the Designs Copyright Amendment Act, 6 and 7 Vic., c. 65.
Exd. J. H. Bowen.
CLEMENT JOHNSON, Registrar.
BROWNE & PAYNE in directing the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their Registered Knickerbocker Pants, beg to state that their New Design is now Registered in their name solely in the Designs Office, London. The advantages arise ing from the shape and configuration of the new parts of this design consist in the protection afforded to the knees, both in riding and in walking through grass and other crops, and inuniting in one garment both Trousers and Gaiters.
Plates, explanatory of the design, are now on view at our Tailoring Establishments,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
Clothiers to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11.

It would have been desirable if the various societies instituted for the benefit of the young men of this city could have been combined under one central management, but with various ramifications. There would have been a certain saving in the way of expense, and more combination of action, and, possibly, by throwing the young more generally together, the angularities which separate so many would be worn away by mutual attrition. This, however, was not to be. The founders of the Dublin Young Men's Christian Association endeavoured to unite all into one common centre. As the Church formularies are broad and expansive, and admit of the reception within the pale of many who differ widely, so the clergy of the Church, in contemplating a new association, could not form rules of an exclusive character, and whose effect depended not so much upon the judgment of others, but upon the idiosyncrasy of individuals. The principle which guided the framers of the rules was simply this, that "it was not wise to "apply a rigid test at the threshold which might "deter a young man from seeking admission." Their desire, in fact, was not only to keep young men in the profession of Christianity, but to offer means for their becoming Christians. The fundamental rule of the new society is, "That all young "men shall be eligible who are members of any "local young men's society, or who shall produce "a satisfactory certificate of character from a "clergyman, or from their employer, or any layman "known to the committee." These terms are truly Catholic in spirit, and the cost of membership is fixed at so low a rate that every young man in Dublin can avail himself of the advantages of the association for the merest trifle. He who is a member of any local association may become a member of this on the payment of half-a-crown annually. Persons who have not already joined other societies, for an annual payment of five shillings, will have the advantage of well-ventilated and cheerful reading-rooms, of the use of the library, of lectures, classics, and conversation. As the fundamental rule does not exclude any, who, in their local societies, desire a more exclusive test, so none can possibly hesitate to join this association through a fear of its expense.

No one, who considers how great a number of young men are employed in our merchants' or solicitors' offices, or our large establishments can question the necessity of such an institution. There have been formed many societies of different forms, but none, as yet, peculiarly, but not exclusively, connected with the Church of England. The Church, as such, has of late years exhibited renewed vitality. Her old towers, cleared of the weeds of time, shine out in strength and beauty. There is a growing appreciation of her noble ritual, and, in general, of her teaching. It was but fitting that from her should emanate an association which should bind more closely together her pastors and her people. In a city like this, which offers so many temptations and allurements, surely it was but right that the young should have at their command pleasant, warm, and cheerful rooms, where they might meet together and forget the day's toil in the evening's relaxation; and if other creeds have their Homes for the young, the Church of England and Ireland, from her antiquity, her position, and the number of her children, should have a home not only for her own, but for every stranger who would pass within her gates.

It should be specially noted that this association is formed, not in antagonism to, but in aid of other associations. It is hoped it may become the metropolitan centre of independent institutions. There is no rivalry save in excellence, no competition except as to which can do most good. In the words of the committee, we commend this association to the co-operation and prayers of many, "that its labours "may be directed by right judgment, and prosper "to the glory of Christ's name and the edification of "His church."

The scene which took place yesterday in the North Dublin Union absolutely baffles description. For noise, clamour, tumult, and confusion it had no parallel in those which rendered the Cork and Dublin Corporations so notorious. Five hours were wasted in hot discussion upon a point which could be settled by business men in thirty minutes. The scene was more remarkable, because it formed so strong a contrast to the usual quiet method of transacting business in the North Union.

The question was concerning the registry of two pauper boys, John and Edward Duff. These boys had been registered as Protestants, and had for seven years attended Protestant teaching and worship. Suddenly the younger boy, twelve years of age, requested permission to become a Roman Catholic. The boy had attended the Protestant chaplain's lecture on Thursday, was at Church on Sunday, but on the Wednesday following was found to be registered as a Roman Catholic. Not a particle of notice had been given to the chaplain; the boy had never expressed a doubt respecting the formularies or doctrines of the Protestant Church—in fact, his conversion was so miraculously instantaneous that only three persons knew of it—the boy, the Roman Catholic chaplain, and the master. The resolution, directing his registry to be changed, was passed when the majority of the board had departed, and was treated as a mere matter of form.

Then came, as a necessary consequence, a remonstrance from the Protestant chaplain, and, upon further investigation, the Guardians rescinded their last resolution and re-registered the boy as a Protestant. The priest wrote to the Commissioners, ignoring the Guardians, and declaring he would consider the boy to be a Roman Catholic; the Commissioners gave a warning to the priest, and directed an investigation. That investigation was attempted to be held yesterday, but, owing to a curious discovery, was eventually deferred, and a resolution condemnatory of the interference of the priest was lost by a majority of three. The tactics of the Romanising party are to talk against time, to create confusion, to weary out and deafen opponents. These tactics, so successful in the Corporation prevailed yesterday. The greater proportion of the Protestant Guardians gradually departed, some disgusted with the character of the proceedings, and others believing that no vote whatever could be proposed when such excited and vociferous conduct prevailed.

From the evidence of the grandfather of the boys it is clear their father was a Protestant, that they were reared as Protestants, and that they were registered as Protestants by their uncle, then their father's representative. Their mother, who was a Roman Catholic, died three or four months before their admission into the workhouse. It came out, incidentally, that the father may, at this moment, be alive. He went to sea two months before his wife's death, and the presumption is that he at least outlived his wife; there is not a tittle of evidence to the contrary. It was this discovery which caused the adjournment of the investigation; but, we believe, after the grandfather's evidence, no Board of Guardians in existence would direct either of the boys to be registered as Romanists.

The Roman Catholic priest carried matters with a high hand. He writes to the guardians, openly acknowledging that on the morning of the investigation "he publicly told the boy that he had been "*unlawfully dealt with* (by the Guardians); that he "hoped everything would this day be lawfully arranged; but if not, he should claim his discharge, "and either return as a Catholic, or come to him that "he might be provided for." Publicly to address a recent convert, directing him how to evade the action of the Guardians, and promising him support, must inevitably tend to render the Guardians powerless, and to break up all subordination in the workhouse. Upon the character of this letter the Commissioners must decide, and we do not envy them the office. Should they censure the priest, there will be an arrogant remonstrance. To that they must submit or dismiss him. If they dismiss him, Paul Cullen rises in indignation, and Mr. Cardwell compels the Commissioners to eat their own words, and, in restoring the priest to make a lord paramount over every official and every pauper in the workhouse.

With respect to a statement made by one of the Guardians of the North Dublin Union, as to the charges for advertisements in this journal, we cannot claim that unparalleled moderation which he attributes to us. The statement, as far as we are concerned, was made in error, as may be proved by a glance at our published scale for all classes of advertisements. While we are on this subject, we beg to apprise our advertising friends and the public, that on or about the 20th of this month our paper will be printed from a new fount of type, of remarkable clearness and beauty. To meet the demands of our circulation, which is daily increasing, we have procured additional machinery, and are extending our establishment already so spacious.

The *Times* on the Royal Visit to the United States:—

The Prince of Wales is now among a people whose boast it is to have shaken off the yoke of his fathers, and to have repudiated the right of inheritance upon which he stands. There was a time when the boast had its merit, and even its moral power. When rebellion was thought to deserve nothing less than extermination, and when a great empire could devote all its resources for seven years to the forcible subjection of those whose hearts had been utterly alienated, it was not only glorious but necessary to make the right of self-government the education of the young and the religion of the old. The heroes of American independence fought with halters round their necks, and a reverse would have bracketed Washington's name with that of Wallace in the gloomy annals of this country. But we have changed all that. We have "called up new worlds to redress the balance of the old;" we have recognised revolutions and new dynasties by dozens; and at this moment we are actually sympathising with a people struggling to exchange a despotic for a constitutional master. The Prince of Wales appears in the United States as the future chief of a free, constitutional, and self-governing people. He is also the chief of that great nationality which the United States share in almost equal proportion with the British Isles. In that country they can still talk of patriarchs, and name with interest the chiefs of Indian tribes; they know the seats of ancient families; they trace pedigrees and display armorial bearings. Here, then, at least, is the head of their race, and the visible link of a known chain which may not have come from Æneas or Oden, but which certainly spans half the period of authentic history. Our citizen cousins also see in this young gentleman an example of that Royalty which has lately been exposed to more than usual vicissitudes. Kings in these days have to fight for their thrones, and sometimes fly for their lives. Wisely or not, they command in wars and entertain grand ideas. At no time were they more before the world; and if the tenure of recent English history would seem to exempt our Sovereigns from this dangerous prominence, the Americans still regard George III. as a mighty wrongdoer, and the unsuccessful champion of an old world idea. No wonder, then, that in mere curiosity, not unmixed with awe, and in the desire to find out something in the Royal visiter not obvious to vulgar apprehension, the citizen surpasses the subject. He wants to see in the face and bearing of the youth some traces of that mysterious power which has enabled a few families to command for many ages the reverential homage of the civilised world. It is not for those who see princes every day to estimate the curiosity of those who hear of them only across a hemisphere, or know them only through newspapers and books.

The Canadians could think of something else; they had an eye to their railways, and many of them thought their party emblems and colours more important even than their future King. But no sooner does the Prince attempt to land at Detroit than he and his suite are half-killed with curiosity and kindness. Had it been an attempt to retake the possessions of his ancestors he could not have encountered a denser phalanx, or a greater difficulty in planting his foot on the rebellious soil. A countless multitude pressed to the water's edge, closed all egress from the boat, crumpled up the avenue of torchbearers, and, when the Prince was at last smuggled into his carriage, cut off his suite, and hustled several into the water, where the private secretary of the Governor-General narrowly escaped drowning, and did not escape injury from the paddlewheels. The multitude penetrated everywhere, and could no more be kept out than the atmospheric pressure. For hours they watched every door and window, scrutinised every departure, filled the railway station, clung to the carriages, opened the windows, gazed insatiably, and were only shaken off by the motion of the departing train. At every station the same scene was repeated, and as the Prince passed through primeval forest or rude clearing, through solitudes or improvements, he exchanged glances everywhere with those whose single wish it was to see a Prince of Wales, and tell it for the rest of their lives. At Chicago curiosity, if not more reasonable, was at least within more bounds, and the Prince could feel himself the supreme object of present interest without paying dear for the distinction. After some days' shooting in the prairies, he was to proceed to St. Louis, the furthest point west of his intended tour. The ovations prepared for him at the great cities were looked forward to with very natural dismay, but would, at least, have the benefit of warnings. Nor is there any want of discussion. The papers of the Union know not how to treat the subject, but do treat it, and must treat it in one way or other. They laugh at the excesses of Republican loyalty. They philosophise, they sneer, they catch one another tripping, they smile at the immense scale of the preparations, the *soirees* and balls, the millions of dollars to be spent in Parisian dresses and *bijouterie*, the canvass for tickets, the traps laid for the Royal eye, and the dance, the word, or the look that is to be described to children of children yet unborn. Yet they cannot help relating what they are ashamed should be known. Tell it not in Gath! No President could excite such a fervour. One journal, indeed, fondly imagines the youth that is to be President in 1876, and speculates on the halo of interest that would surround him. But that is not to be. These pleasant anticipations have gone with the exploded traditions of Royalty, and the citizen must be content with the hard actual and present: Suffice it for him that he knows the candidates for the next Presidential election; good men, no doubt, but not objects of a tender and affectionate interest.

Sixty years ago politicians, if they could have conceived such an abandonment of principle as a Prince of Wales accepting the hospitalities of the American President and people, would have speculated on the chance of his stealing their hearts and winning back our recreant fellow-subjects. Certainly one could not imagine a more likely instrument for the conversion of these hard reasoners and vigorous politicians than a young gentleman of unpretentious character, full of instinctive kindness, with the best possible manners, having a word for everybody, and able to say that word with a mild look and gentle voice. But such a thought in these days would be the reverie of a madman, not merely because all have ceased to hope for such a reunion, but because all have ceased to desire it. There is not a sane man in the British Isles who would wish to see the United States once more ours, and governed by Queen Victoria, Lord Palmerston, and the British Parliament. We have enough and too much already, with India added to our fifty dependencies. What, then, is the gain to be hoped for in these days? It is much indeed. The English gentleman has his mission as well as the English Prince, and, when the American citizen sees the first gentleman of his race, he may feel a reverence, an admiration, and a loyalty beyond the province of laws. All that we wish for the citizens of the United States is that they may become as much like ourselves as possible, but with a few improvements that might be suggested. An unaccountable cross has crept into the American breed, and we hardly know ourselves when we look at our second cousins. They have clearly another ideal, towards which they develop as their own law of growth and progress. The Prince of Wales is a bit of the true stock, and shows them what they have all come from. The quieter he is the better he shows what the English gentleman ought to be, and the American also. Nobody can quarrel with him there, even on the score of obtrusive talents or showy service. The Prince has made many friends in the new world, and evidently not one enemy. That alone would be worth a Royal visit to the United States. It may prove to that touchy race how little we wish to quarrel with them. Within the limits of reason there is not a point that England would not gladly concede to secure her from a quarrel with her own flesh and blood. One look at the Prince of Wales ought to convince the citizens of the United States that England of 1860 and England of 1770 are very different things.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

COBURG, OCT. 6.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, and the Prince and Princess Frederick William, continue to take daily walks and excursions in the beautiful neighbourhood of the Palace of Coburg. The Prince and Princess Frederick William recently honoured the aged poet, Baron Ruckert, with a visit at Neues. A few days since the Prince Consort enjoyed the sport of wild boar hunting with his brother, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, at Monchroden.

In addition to the visit of the Hereditary Prince Henry XIV. of Reuss-Schleiz, with his Consort, to the ducal court on the 5th inst., the Duke of Meiningen, arrived and was received at the railway station by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

Dr. J. F. Duncan has returned to his residence, Gardiner's-place.

The Viscountess Bangor has arrived in Dublin.

Sir Thomas Wyse, K.C.B., has arrived in Cork.

Surgeon Butcher has returned to his residence, Lower Fitzwilliam-street.

Dr. Ryal has arrived in Dublin from Armagh.

The Countess of Shannon has arrived in Dublin.

The Solicitor-General has returned to Dublin.

BRESLIN'S ROYAL MARINE HOTEL, BRAY.—Departures: The Right Hon. the Earl and Countess of Shannon and suite for Woodstock, Kilkenny; Sir Edward Synge, Bart., Lady Synge, and Mrs. Irwin and suite; Mr. and Mrs. Tennent, Mr. and Mrs. Ennis, and Mr. and Miss Ennis, and party; Mr. and Mrs. Adamson, the Rev. Doctor Mason, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Potts, Mr. and Mrs. Burke and Mr. Galway, Mr. and Mrs. Storey, family, and suite; Major Miles, Messrs. Tweebles, Ferns, Meechan, P. Newbury, &c.—Arrivals: The Right Hon. the Attorney-General of Ireland, on his return from London; Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Pakenham, family, and suite; Mr. and Mrs. Franks, Miss Milner, Miss Egerton, and the Misses Carden and suite, — M'Evoy, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. O'Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. Lendrick and suite.

The Church.

No appointment has yet been made to the precentorship of Ardfert, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. De Courcey. It is understood that there is a dispute between the Bishop of Limerick and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as to the suppression of the benefice. The appointment is vested in the Bishop.

The Bishop of Tuam held a Confirmation at Clifden church, county Galway, on the 2nd instant, when 201 candidates were confirmed, of whom 170 are converts from Romanism.

A new church is in process of erection at Ennis, to accommodate the parishioners who cannot find seats in the present parish church.

Thanks.

The Committee of Dublin by Lamplight, for the following:—The Venerable the Archdeacon of Glendalough, £1; Right Hon Sidney Herbert, £5; Mrs Warburton, for 1861, per J T Clarke, Esq. £1; Messrs M'Birney and Collis (special donation), £1; Mets, Belfast, £1.

J. Kirby thankfully acknowledges the receipt of £7 4s. from Messrs. Shiels and Scott, Westmoreland-street, collected from them for the widows and orphans of the two poor men killed by the accident in Portobello Gardens; and also 5s from Messrs. Cotton and Levey, Lower Bridge-street, for same object.

The Army.

The following General Order, relative to the granting of leave of absence to officers and furloughs to soldiers has just been issued from the Horse Guards by direction of the Duke of Cambridge:—

"His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief is pleased to approve of general officers commanding districts and divisions in Great Britain, and officers commanding in garrisons not included in any military district, granting leave of absence to officers, and furloughs to non-commissioned officers and soldiers, under the following regulations and restrictions, viz.:—

"1. Leave of absence granted under this order to officers may commence as soon as the half-yearly inspection shall have been made. Furloughs granted to non-commissioned officers and soldiers may commence from the 1st of the next month.

"2. These indulgences are to terminate on the 10th of March next, when, agreeably to her Majesty's regulations, all officers and soldiers are to be present with their respective regiments and depots.

"3. One field officer, one half of the captains, and one half of the subaltern officers are always to be present.

"4. No officer (except in the performance of duty, or for the purpose of joining his regiment) is to quit the United Kingdom without having first received her Majesty's special permission, according to the regulation on that head.

"5. Officers employed on the recruiting service or upon the Staff of the army are not to be included in the number hereby fixed for the constant duty of the regiment or depot.

"6. The applications for leave for regimental paymasters and medical officers are to continue to be made in the mode prescribed in the regulations and orders for the army.

"7. In cases of short leave of absence being requested by adjutants, ridingmasters, quartermasters, or veterinary surgeons of regiments, it will be necessary that a special report be made as to the mode in which their duties are to be performed during their absence, and that the commanding officer is satisfied.

"8. The proportion of non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, drummers, and private men to whom furloughs may be granted is not to exceed 20 per battery of Horse and Field Artillery, or 10 per troop battery of garrison Artillery or company. Commanding officers of regiments returning from India may exercise a liberal discretion in granting furloughs to soldiers who come home with their corps.

"When corps are not stationed in garrisons or military districts the officers commanding are at liberty to use their discretion in granting the indulgences of leave of absence under the following restrictions to the officers and soldiers under their command, reporting the same to the Adjutant-General.

"His Royal Highness expects that the general and other officers who are empowered to grant leave of absence under the provisions of this order will strictly confine that grant to the proportion of officers herein specified.—(By command of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief),

"JAMES YORKE SCARLETT, Adjt.-General."

The following Circular Memorandum to the army, dated "October 2, 1860," has been issued from the Horse Guards, by order of the Duke of Cambridge:—

"His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief notifies, for the information and guidance of the army, with reference to the exemption from the payment of tolls, that it appears by a communication received from the War-office, that the Secretary of State for the Home Department has been requested to cause the magistrates generally to be informed that the meaning and intention of the words 'on duty,' introduced in the 71st clause of the Mutiny Act, are to exempt officers driving or riding, whether in private vehicles or not, if on duty. Also, that in considering the Mutiny Act for the ensuing year, steps will be taken to remove all ambiguity in the clause.—(By command),

"JAMES YORKE SCARLETT, Adjt.-General."

The Navy.

The following ships of war are lying at Spithead:—Trafalgar, 91, screw, Capt Edward G Fanshawe; Mersey, 40, screw, Capt H Caldwell, C B, and Diadem, 32, screw, Capt J H Cockburn, refitting for further service; the Tartar, 20, screw, Capt J M Hayes, waiting orders, but expected to proceed to the Pacific; Landrail, 4, screw, Commander Martin, and Foxhound, 4, screw, Commander Mitchell, both also waiting orders; Spiteful, 6, paddle, Commander C W F Wilson, reported for the coast of Africa, making good defects in her engine department; and the Swedish corvette Lajerjelk, Capt Melander.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' LAST ADDRESS IN CANADA.

Before taking leave of Canada, his Royal Highness read the following address at the opening of the Hamilton Agricultural Exhibition:—

"Agricultural Society of Upper Canada, Sept. 20.

"Gentlemen,—I return you my warm acknowledgments for the address which you have just presented upon the occasion of the opening of the 15th Exhibition of the Agricultural Society of Upper Canada, and I take this opportunity of thanking the agricultural citizens and manufacturers who are now assembled from distant parts in this city of Hamilton for the more than kind and enthusiastic reception which they gave me yesterday and have repeated to-day. Blessed with a soil of very remarkable fertility, and a hardy race of industrious and enterprising men, this district must rapidly assume a most important position in the markets of the world; and I rejoice to learn that the improvements in agriculture which skill, labour, and science have of late years developed in the mother country are fast increasing the capabilities of this young soil, and enable you to compete successfully with the energetic people whose stock and other products are now ranged in friendly rivalry with your own within this vast enclosure.

"The Almighty has this year granted you that greatest boon to a people—an abundant harvest. I trust it will make glad many a home of those I see around me, and bring increased wealth and prosperity to this magnificent province.

"My duties as representative of the Queen, deputed by her to visit British North America, cease this day; but in a private capacity I am about to visit, before my return home, that remarkable land which claims with us a common ancestry, and in whose extraordinary progress every Englishman feels a common interest. Before, however, I quit British soil, let me once more address, through you, the inhabitants of United Canada, and bid them an affectionate farewell. May God pour down His choicest blessings upon this great and loyal people!"

ILLNESS OF THE BISHOP OF WORCESTER.—We are sorry to learn that the Right Rev. Dr. Henry Pepys, the Bishop of Worcester, is suffering from severe indisposition, at Hartlebury Castle, the episcopal residence in Worcestershire. The right rev. prelate, who is in his 77th year, is so seriously ill as to occasion much anxiety to his lordship's family.—*Globe.*

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.
TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

RUMOURED RECALL OF THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR FROM TURIN.

The Vienna correspondent of the official *Dresden Journal* states that Russia is on the point of recalling her ambassador from Turin.

AUSTRIAN NAVAL DEFENCE.

An extraordinary credit has been granted to the Austrian naval department for the construction of floating batteries. Five are to be constructed, in the first place, for the defence of the entrance of the forts. One is already partly completed, and will carry from 24 to 36 48-pounders.

THE CONGRESS AT WARSAW.

BERLIN, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The official *Prussian Gazette* of this evening says the Prince Regent will leave on the morning of the 20th instant for Warsaw, accompanied by the Minister of War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARSEILLES, OCT. 10.—It is asserted that General Lamoriciere sent a telegram to Marseilles, to secure a passage in the packet for Civita Vecchia, for himself and three officers.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.—The report that the Marquis de Turgot had remitted a note to the Helvetian Confederation, energetically protesting against the insult proffered to the French flag at Sion, is without any foundation.

Count Kisselef leaves on Sunday for Warsaw.

It is asserted that Russia, Prussia, and Austria will issue circular notes to their diplomatic representatives on the result of the interview at Warsaw.

NEWMARKET RACES.

Oatlands Plate—Wanton, 1st; Courier, 2nd.
Town Plate—Ambush, 1st; Guilder, 2nd. Six ran.
Handicap—Niger, 1st; Sparta, 2nd.
Maiden Plate—Burlesque colt, 1st; Molly filly, 2nd.
Select Stakes—Thunderbolt, 1st; Buccanier, 2nd; King of Diamonds, 3rd.
Betting on course: Cambridgeshire—4 to 1 agst Dulcibella (taken); 12 to 1 agst Thunderbolt (offered).
Sweepstakes—Miss Fanny, 1st; Sister Jessie, 2nd.
Handicap—Golden Rule, 1st; Doubloon, 2nd.
Bedford Stakes—Phemy colt, 1st; Dr. Nichol, 2nd; Polyoblion, 3rd.
Sweepstakes—Wee Polly, 1st; Pedlar, 2nd. Eight ran.
Match—Plum beat Philomela.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN.—Arrived—Rhea Silva, Callao.
Off—Jane Cargill, Laguna; Byzantium, went to Liverpool; Eliza, St. John's, N. F., went to Greenock.
Sailed—Panama, for London; Moira, London.

CORN AVERAGES.—Wheat, 71,701 qrs, at 58s 3d; barley, 15,680 qrs, at 39s 8d; oats, 5,831 qrs, at 25s 1d; rye, 446 qrs, at 39s 1d; beans, 932 qrs, at 48s 11d; peas, 569 qrs, at 39s 10d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Sales fully 15,000 bales, including 4,000 or more on speculation and export, at full rates.

CAPTAIN BARCLAY'S GREAT UNPRECEDENTED FEAT OF WALKING 1,000 MILES IN 1,000 SUCCESSIVE HOURS.—A gentleman well known in Dublin commenced this arduous task on Monday evening last, at Mr. Doyle's Hotel, Sandymount, for a wager of a considerable amount. He is going on under the superintendence of Mr. J. Levett, with satisfaction to himself, friends, and spectators. R. Manks, the Warwickshire Antelope, should have commenced the same task last Monday, but, having broken his engagement, Mr. Levett has expressed his intention of attempting the feat, and will start on Monday evening next, October 15th, at nine o'clock. The grounds are open day and night.

SOUTH DUBLIN PENNY BANK, WEAVERS' HALL, COOMBE.—Statement of accounts for the week ending 8th October, 1860:—Number of depositors, 307; amount lodged, £20 16s. 9d; new accounts opened, 43; number of withdrawals, 40; amounts withdrawn, £13 1s. 8d; total number of depositors to this date, 1,903; total amounts lodged, £600 10s. 4d.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ORMOND-QUAY.—A most interesting service was held in this church on Wednesday morning, October 10th, at 8 o'clock, when the deacons were solemnly ordained, according to the code of the Presbyterian Church. The services were commenced by singing the 23rd Psalm, and prayer, after which the Rev. Mr. White, of Carrickfergus, gave a highly-interesting address with reference to the recent revival in the North of Ireland, describing its first movements, as he observed it in the Parish of Connor, and afterwards its extension and important effects in his own district. He had, also, recently visited the churches throughout Leinster, and bore testimony to the efficient pastoral care they enjoy. After an address by the Rev. J. J. Black, on the special duties of the deaconship, and after reading the account of their first ordination by the church, in Acts, 6th chapter, the congregation united in solemn prayer. The deacons then replied to the questions directed to be made previous to their ordination, and, after satisfactory replies, they were set apart by the laying on of hands. The Rev. Mr. M'Whinney, of Athlone, also assisted in the interesting and primitive ceremony.

THE SISTERS MARCHISIO.—Two young candidates for lyric honours, named respectively Carlotta and Barbara Marchisio, recently made their *debut* at the Grand Opera of Paris in Rossini's "Semiramide," as the Babylonian Queen and Arsace. The opera has been frequently repeated, and the success of the new artists chronicled by the entire press. Although the voice of each *debutante* is spoken of in high terms of praise, and the artistic powers of both universally lauded, it is the *ensemble* singing of the sisters above all that seems to excite astonishment and delight. On the first night their duo singing elicited the most rapturous praise from all the critics. "The sisters Marchisio," wrote the *Menestrel*, in allusion to the first performance of "Semiramide," "were satisfied with singing the music of Rossini in a manner so unctuous, so communicative, that the auditors felt spell-bound, and at the end the enthusiastic *bis* came from all mouths at the same time. Such was the effect of the admirable duo of the third act. The fact is, that at a given moment the two voices of the sisters Marchisio are governed but by one soul, by one sentiment. For a long time we have heard nothing so completely harmonious, so full of an indefinable charm; and this alone, we repeat, would suffice to gain for them a high reputation, independent of any special vocal qualities."—*Musical World.*

SERMON IN BROOMFIELD, BY REV. JOHN HALL, DUBLIN.—Last week the Rev. John Hall, Dublin, preached in Broomfield Presbyterian Church, when a collection was taken up to aid in liquidating a debt incurred by the congregation in obtaining a lease in perpetuity of the burial-ground attached to the church, and making some repairs upon the church. Mr. Hall preached, from Rom. i. xvi., a most impressive sermon, which was listened to with marked attention. The amount realised was about £30, including sale of tickets, the amount subscribed by the members of the congregation, and £1 from Daniel T. Grimston, Esq., Carrickmacross, who was unable to attend. The committee take this opportunity of thanking the following gentlemen, who kindly acted as collectors on the occasion, viz:—James M'Math and Andrew M'Math, Esqrs., Castleblayney; Edward Gibson, Esq., Carrickmacross; and John Dickie, Esq., Moyles Mills, Inniskeen. In the evening of the same day a public religious meeting was held in the Town Hall, Castleblayney. The meeting was opened with singing and prayer by the Rev. John C. Huston, Broomfield. The Rev. John Hall then engaged in singing and prayer, and addressed the people in eloquent and impressive terms, from 1 Peter ii. 11 12. The Rev. Thomas Middlemis closed the meeting with prayer and the benediction. It is hoped that much good may result from Mr. Hall's visit to Castleblayney and the neighbourhood.—*From a Correspondent.*

DEATH FROM THE INFECTION OF DISEASED MEAT.—A butcher, named Matthew Delanty, who resided in Kilbeggan, Co. Westmeath, attended Clara fair on the 26th ultimo, and accidentally cut his finger while chopping some diseased meat which he was exhibiting for sale. He felt a little pain next day, yet did not take any notice, but continued at his usual work. In a few days the finger and arm swelled, and the pain became intense. He then consulted medical gentlemen, and was told that no hopes could be entertained, as the infection of the meat had got into his finger, and had caused mortification. The opinion, alas! was too true; after lingering in the greatest agony for some days the unfortunate man expired. This melancholy case should be a caution to those men who continue to sell diseased meat. They not only endanger their own lives, but the lives of the public, by persevering in such a course.—*From a Correspondent.*

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—LONGFORD, MONDAY.—On Sunday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, the Rev. Maurice Neligan, of Dublin, delivered an address, to the young men of Longford, in the Church in this town. The text chosen was 1st Thessalonians, 5th chapter, 23rd verse. He commenced by observing that in every individual man there are three component parts, the body, the soul, and the spirit, and that the proper organisation and direction of the one was necessary to the existence of the others. The learned gentleman dwelt particularly on the effects of air and food, and strongly condemned the practice of smoking and drinking, as alike injurious to the physical and mental system.—*Correspondent.*

THE LATE CAPTAIN JONES, LONDON IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—The remains of this deeply-regretted gentleman having been, after much searching, discovered near where the bodies of his ill-fated companions (Mr. W. Pinkerton and Mr. Gallagher) were previously found, were interred the day before yesterday with military honours, by the permanent staff of the South Mayo Royal Rifles, at Westport, whose fine band played the Dead March from Saul, with the usual solemn effect. An immense concourse of people of every grade accompanied the sad *cortege*; the memory of Captain Jones (removed in the prime of life) being deeply revered in Westport, his native town.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT IN NEWRY.—On Sunday, at twelve o'clock, two men of pugilistic dispositions met at the Ballybot Bridge, and commenced a disgraceful "row." Some dispute had arisen between them, and there, at a public thoroughfare, and on the Sabbath-day, when the peaceable inhabitants of the town were passing to and fro on their way to Church, these shameless vagabonds fought for a length of time, countenanced by a crowd of like characters, who appeared to relish heartily the "sport" that was exciting their attention.—*Newry Telegraph.*

THE NEW MARKET AT URLINGFORD.—We are glad to find that the new market was opened in Urlingford on Friday last, most successfully. It was well attended by buyers, and all the corn was purchased up an early hour, and high prices paid, averaging 27s to 30s per barrel for wheat; 11s 9d to 13s per barrel for oats; 17s to 20s for barley. The butter, in small parcels, was purchased readily, but there were no buyers for firkins. The stand for the poultry was early and well filled, and all were purchased up at high prices varying from 4s to 6s per couple for turkeys; 1s 6d to 2s per couple for ducks, 2s to 3s each for geese. Potatoes sold for 5d per stone. A new feature in a public market here presented itself—namely, culm, supplied in loads, brought in by colliers from Slieveardagh Colliery. This met with a ready sale, the farmers who had disposed of their corn buying freely and re-loading their cars with culm for domestic and agricultural purposes. We understand that a weighing machine is in course of erection, and we learn that a market committee are making arrangements for the safe temporary storage of corn and butter purchased at the market by distant buyers free of expense. In this age of progress this is a step in the right direction. Urlingford surrounded as it is by a large agricultural country, ought at no distant day to turn out one of the best market towns in our county; and from the high character of its traders we have little doubt our anticipations will be fulfilled. At present we can only wish them God speed in their praiseworthy exertions.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

BENBURB SABBATH SCHOOLS.—On Wednesday, the 3rd inst., the examination of the Benburb Sabbath School children was held, in Clonfeacle Parish Church, after which the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, the worthy rector of the parish, and his much-esteemed lady, entertained upwards of 160 children and teachers in a most hospitable manner in the lawn, opposite the rectory. The children arrived in good order, the classes headed by their respective teachers. The 100th Psalm having been sung, and the blessing asked, the children sat down to the sumptuous repast provided for them. The ladies and gentlemen present were most assiduous in their attention to both teachers and children. Those present were the Rev. R. and Mrs. Wrighton, and Miss Molesworth, Moy; Mr., Mrs., and Miss Eyre, and the Misses Eyre, Clapham, Maydown House; the Rev. H. B. Carter, Benburb; the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Caledon; the Rev. Mr. Stokes, Bantry; the Rev. Mr. Ellis, Killilea; the Rev. Mr. Hall, Derrygortreavy; Edward Eyre, Esq. Much praise is due to Mrs. and the Misses Stevenson for the creditable manner in which everything was arranged, and for the trouble they took to promote the enjoyment of all present. Before the doxology was sung the rector delivered an eloquent and appropriate address, after which they separated, much pleased with their entertainment.

A DRUNKEN RACE.—On Saturday last, Mr. Edward Crowley, a farmer, residing near Kilmaganny, Kilkenny, sent his two men, Denis Clarey and John Foiley, with a couple of his horses, to Callan, for culm, and fearing that they might have any chance of returning sober, Mrs. Clarey, it appears, accompanied them. Having filled the two loads of culm, and drank three half-gallons of beer, the trio left Callan for home, got on the loads, and commenced to gallop the horses, so that on their arrival at Rogerstown, within a mile of Kilmaganny, they had little or none of the culm in either car, and finding that even thus lightened they were not going fast enough, Mrs. Clarey suggested that they should take the horses from the cars, and "run a race," to Kilmaganny, bare-backed, for another half-gallon of beer. This hint having been acted on, and the two men being mounted for the race, Mrs. Clarey "started" them, her husband taking the lead. They dashed into the village, at full gallop, at nine o'clock of a very dark night, and had there been any person in the streets some serious injury must have been done them. But on coming up to the "winning-post," which for the nonce was Mrs. M'Eary's public-house, Clarey fell, and was carried senseless to his house, where he remained in that state up to Monday attended by Dr. Cronyn, of Callan.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

ARREST IN BELFAST FOR FORGERY.—Yesterday (Tuesday), a warrant was received in Belfast for the apprehension of a person named J. Craven Griffiths, a professor of dancing, who is charged with having committed a forgery to the amount of £32 on a party in Glasgow. The warrant having been placed in the hands of Inspector M'Ilroy, that active officer at once proceeded to a house in Joy-street, which the professor, in advertisements, had given as his address. He was found "at home," and arrested without difficulty. A telegram announcing the capture was soon afterwards forwarded to Glasgow, whence an intimation through the same channel was received that a police-officer would arrive next morning to take charge of the prisoner and convey him across the Channel. The accused is a person of respectable appearance, and speaks with an English accent. He has a wife and child in Belfast.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

A MORMON RECRUIT.—We would not have been surprised to hear of a batch of volunteers for the advancement of Garibaldi's cause leaving our quays, however much we might have been astonished to learn that half-a-dozen recruits for the Hiberno-Papal brigade had been picked up in Belfast. But it certainly is still more startling to know that Brigham Young, the head of the Mormon delusion, has found in the North of Ireland even one adventurer bold enough to hazard the long and perilous journey to the "far West," to share the doubtful fortunes of the "Prophet" at Salt Lake City, or wherever else his head-quarters may be at present. Such, however, is the fact. This fresh addition to the community of the Latter-day Saints left our port yesterday (Tuesday) evening, by the Liverpool steamer, to embark for New York, *en route* to the Utah Territory. He was a well-dressed, intelligent-looking person, apparently about thirty years of age, and was accompanied to the steamer by his mother and sister, who seemed in deep distress at parting with him, having evidently wasted many affectionate persuasions in endeavouring to change his resolution. The parties stated that they came from county Armagh. About fifteen years ago, a few persons emigrated from Belfast to join the Mormons; but none, with the present exception, are known to have been since added to their ranks from this quarter.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

EXTRAORDINARY FORGERY.—A remarkable instance of obtaining money by fraud has just come to light at Belford, near Alnwick. Staying for the shooting season at the Blue Bell Inn in that small town was Mr. George Dunn, brother of Mr. W. Dunn, of Newcastle, and it so happened that in another part of the town lived a beerhouse-keeper, also named George Dunn. In the latter part of September Mr. W. Woodman, of Morpeth, agent for Mr. G. Dunn, the visiter, despatched from that place a letter to him, stating that a sum of money due to him (Mr. D.) would be paid to the writer in a few days. This letter was delivered by the letter-carrier to Mr. George Dunn, publican, by whom it was opened and read. A day or two after the above Mr. Benjamin Woodman, son of Mr. William, wrote from Morpeth, to "George Dunn, Esq., Belford," informing him that he had received on the day of date the sum of £308 3s due to him, and desiring to be instructed as to the way in which he should dispose of it. "He would have sent a cheque for the amount, but was not quite sure that he (Mr. Dunn) was to be found at Belford." This letter also got into the hands of Dunn, the publican, who this time replied to it. Having misgivings respecting his ability to write the letter properly, he obtained the assistance of Mr. Moore, schoolmaster, who wrote to Mr. B. Woodman a letter dated 26th September, 1860, inditing it in the first person, to the effect that he (Mr. George Dunn) had received a letter from Mr. B. Woodman's father yesterday, but could not make it all out; but having received his this morning, he might inform him (Mr. Woodman) that he could either send a cheque for the amount, or else he could bring it on the 3rd or 4th of October, when his father would be coming to Belford. The letter was subscribed, "Your obedient servant, George Dunn." On receiving this on the 27th Mr. Woodman despatched a letter to "G. Dunn, Esq.," enclosing a cheque for £308 3s, which was received on the following day by the publican at Belford. He presented it at Messrs. Lambton's Bank, in Newcastle, on the 29th, and received the full amount of cash. An answer to this last from Mr. Woodman was penned by Mrs. Dunn, and this letter on being received by Mr. Woodman immediately had the effect of arousing his suspicions. The writing, the penmanship, and the incorrect orthography showed him it was written by an imperfectly educated person. It stated that husband was from "ham" (home). She acknowledged the "recept" of a cheque for £308 3s, which they had got cash for. The letter was signed "Mrs. George Dunn." To "Mr. Benjamin woodman." Mr. Woodman, after reading this epistle, communicated his suspicions to the county police, and by them it was ascertained that Dunn had disbursed sums amongst his creditors to the amount of about £190, the sum found in the house being £118. The pair were taken prisoners, and were brought before the magistrates at Alnwick on Saturday and remanded for further hearing. Sergeant Henry, of the county police, is still engaged in the investigation of the affair at Belford.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

THE WEATHER AND THE HARVEST IN ENGLAND.—The *Sussex Advertiser*, after remarking upon the strangeness of the fact that the state of the harvest is still a matter for discussion at this time of the year, says:—"Fortunately a week of fine weather has done much to facilitate the completion of harvest. In our last we noted the change—the turning, apparently, in the 'long lane' of adverse weather which had set in in September. Since that date the sun has daily shone forth with more or less power; and though a slight fall of rain took place towards the end of the week, it was exceptional and comparatively trifling. Great efforts have been made by our farmers to take advantage of the favourable change. In the more forward districts, all hands have been put on to bring matters to a close, and grain crops that have lain on the ground, out for more than a month, have at last been cleared and carted away. In less advanced districts, every exertion has been made to bring up the lee-way, and very considerable progress has been made, the crops being secured in very fair condition. In the hop districts the pickers have been called out of the hop-gardens and set to work on the grain crops, and with marked advantage. Should the fine weather last through the week, we may anticipate that harvest here, with the fewest possible exceptions, will have been brought to a close, and with less of loss and injury than might, under the extremely unfavourable influences which have prevailed, have been anticipated."

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND THE SICILIANS.—The reply of the Prince of Carignan to the Sicilian deputation, which prayed for annexation, is given in the Turin journals:—"He said he was pleased to hear the Italian sentiments which are alive in Sicily; that his Majesty took the greatest interest in the fate of the island, as well as of every other Italian country; that if until now, on account of the exigency of the situation, he could not take any measures on their behalf the time had now arrived for doing it; that he (the prince), personally, was happy to have had the opportunity of receiving the Sicilian deputation, and that they might be certain that he would hasten to communicate and warmly support their wishes, since it was convinced the continued the policy of order and liberty upheld until now."

Correspondence

CROSSES OF WOOD A[illegible]
TO THE EDITOR OF THE [illegible]

POSTAL ACCELER[illegible]

Dublin, 10th October, 1860.

THE GUILLAMORE [illegible]

TOTAL ABSTINENCE v. [illegible]

PIOUS RAFF[illegible]

October 5, 1860.

Correspondence.

CROSSES OF WOOD AND STONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

October 9th, 1860.

Sir,—I had no intention of entering into any further controversy with your correspondent of this morning, on the subject of the emblem of our holy religion, had not his horror of what he calls Puseyism led him, I hope unintentionally, to assert what I can vouch for being still incorrect. I have been often in Sandymount Church, from the Sunday following its opening service (the Archbishop never consecrates churches), until I became a regular attendant as a parishioner, and the services have always been the same, perfectly simple. I believe it was Dan O'Connell said, "Give a story only twenty-four hours ventilation through the press, and I will make you a present of the contradiction of it." I trust this may not be the case now.—I enclose my card, and am your obedient servant, G. Y.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—I have read many letters which have appeared in the columns of your journal with regard to the cross erected in the chancel of St. Mary's Church, Donnybrook. I think the matter is capable of an easy decision. The cross on a church is a party emblem, as many persons think. Breaches of the peace have taken place on very many occasions at St. George's-in-the-East, and other churches, in consequence of the practice of religious ceremonies of a party complexion. May not similar breaches of the peace occur if a party cross is erected on a Protestant church? The late Act for the Removal of Party Emblems may, I conceive, be applied to meet a case like this. Let your correspondent go to a Protestant magistrate, or get a police-constable to go to one, and swear that he apprehends a disturbance—such a disturbance as may be easily organised—and an order from the magistrate will at once cause the removal of the cross.—Yours, obediently,

A Clergyman.

POSTAL ACCELERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—The importance of the postal communication with Scotland and this city cannot be over-rated, so that the public must feel obliged to you for opening your columns to letters on the subject. As, however, none of your correspondents suggest a remedy for the delay which at present exists in the communication, allow me to propose that an attempt be made to get the authorities to arrange with the Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company that the train which now leaves at 1 p.m. be delayed till 2 p.m., that a mail bag be carried therewith which will arrive in time to go with the steamer from Belfast to Glasgow same evening, and that the mail bag which comes from the other side be forwarded by the 7 a.m. train from Belfast, instead of waiting there till noon. Surely such an arrangement is practicable enough.—Your obedient servant,

A Glasgow Merchant.

Dublin, 10th October, 1860.

THE GUILLAMORE ESTATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

13, Lower Mount-street, Dublin, 9th Oct, 1860.

Dear Sir,—My attention having been called to a paragraph in your paper of the 6th inst., to the effect that "the Hon. Paget O'Grady, now Lord Guillamore, had arrived in London from Australia, to claim the estates of his late brother," I hasten to assure you that you have been led into error in so stating; and, as solicitor for the trustees of the Guillamore Estates, I deny, in the most distinct manner, that the Hon. Paget O'Grady has any claim or title whatever to them; and, on inquiry, I think you will find that the present Lord Guillamore has not, in fact, returned from Australia, nor, I regret to say, been heard of by any member of his family for some time.—I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

William Fry.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE v. TEMPERANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

October 8, 1860.

Sir,—Your correspondent on Teetotallism, in your impression of to-day, quietly assuming the Scripture argument to be on his side, and not for a moment looking at the chemistry of the question, spicing his execration of the movement with a worn out classical allusion, and illustrating his theme with a rude analogy (which, if reversed, would go to show that clothes, like alcohol, are not necessary either to preserve life itself, or its decencies), winds up with the sad contemplation of a world where teetotallers hold rule. Now, is your correspondent himself actually a teetotaller, who props up a man of straw that some brother may knock the bodiless effigy down, or one who believes that if alcohol were banished the world would go to the dogs. Preferring to abstain from the charge of insincerity, though the alternative be not very complimentary, I am forced to it. Why not complimentary? Simply because teetotallism, being triumphant, drunkenness would be unknown, and crime, pauperism, and disease—flowing as they do in, a great measure, from this fruitful source of moral and social calamity—would be greatly decreased. Whence, then, this terrible world of your correspondent's brain?

Be assured, sir, teetotallers are not idiots. They see an evil, and go about to uproot it. Who is mad enough to say that total abstinence is not a cure for drunkenness? The argument, therefore, is short about the drunkard. But whence come drunkards? Do they alight full-fledged among us? Nay, then, stop the supplies! "But I'm not verging on that class." Don't be too sure; but, if you are not, some friend may. Here the grand, unselfish principle of Christianity comes into play, and each man may act for the good of his brother. Expediency—a godly one—here comes in, and men, beholding a gigantic evil confronting them, feel such expediency, under such circumstances, to become a positive duty.

But Teetotallers would challenge debate on the abstract merits of the question. They are not afraid of the issue. They rest assured that the inspired Scriptures cannot countenance that as a beverage which chemistry pronounces to be "a powerful narcotic poison."

Looking cheerily forward to such a world as your correspondent would deplore—I remain, hopefully, yours, D.

PIOUS RAFFLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—I request your leave to make in your very able journal a few observations on an article of your own. On the 3rd inst., quoting my words, you directed public attention to a project which, notwithstanding your expressed dislike, shall, I hope yet, win your sympathy—the drawing for a picture. I am not, I must admit, an advocate for money lotteries, especially of large amount, but neither can I pronounce against all lotteries, drawings, &c., a sweeping denunciation. I stand on a middle ground, the ground, as you shall soon see, of common sense, sound philosophy and English law.

You must know the distinction between bad *in se* and bad *per accidens*. Now, under no circumstances will the church sanction means bad *in se*; but the church will sanction means which may be bad *per accidens*, and which, therefore, may sometimes be good—that is, they must be good when they are allowed to be used.—Bear these few remarks in mind when reading my observations on the lottery.

The lottery in fact, firstly, is not evil *in se*; secondly, it is at worst the occasion of evil; thirdly, it is not necessarily an occasion of evil; and fourthly, where certain conditions are fulfilled, it is almost absolutely sure that the lottery cannot be even an occasion of evil. The only objection against lotteries is, indeed, proof enough that the evil is extrinsic—it is that they have often led to reckless gambling, and consequently to the misery, not only of individuals, but of families, and sometimes of nations; but if, then, there be no fear of reckless gambling, there would not be any evil; and this is the question. It is not, it could not be, as you said, a question of ends justifying the means. If the ends would be wrong *in se*, nothing could by possibility justify their use; but a lottery, drawing, or such like, is not, I hold, wrong *in se*; it can be wrong only *per accidens*, and the *accidens* can be guarded against. So thought the British Parliament when it sanctioned art unions—so thought many venerable statesmen of France, which also sanctions art unions and lotteries *de bienfaisance*—so thought many wise, and learned, and holy, and charitable men, and women, too, of many creeds and classes and countries, in many ages, down to our own time, with whom to err would not be disgraceful. But, as I am not writing a treatise on lotteries, I shall now, with your further most kind permission, pass from the general to the particular, and state the "end" of my *drawing*; I would wish yourself to see the *painting*.

Donnybrook is well-known. The Thunderer from Printing-house-square would make us ashamed of it; and, certainly, we could not boast of it; it was our disgrace—the disgrace, indeed, of all Ireland; but the special ruin, as well as disgrace, of Dublin. The fair, however, is now abolished; but Donnybrook has thereby lost annually about £1,000 sterling. That £1,000 a year would represent, at least, £20,000 due to Donnybrook, owed by all Ireland, but principally by Dublin—owed by Protestants as well as Catholics. Nor would £20,000 be too much for Ireland to pay, in order to abolish its greatest nuisance; to keep its young men and women from temptation; to save, annually, hundreds of its daughters from a life of shame. I am sure that you, as an Irish gentleman, agree with me.

But how pay that debt? There is, as all who know anything about Donnybrook admit, but one possible way of improving and elevating the village and neighbourhood, and that is, to remove the wretched rubbish which comes to a point at what was known as the Rose Tavern, and to erect on the clear ground some respectable building. Now, the only respectable building which, as things are, can be erected, is the contemplated new Catholic church. That church, moreover, is the greatest necessity; the poor people have not room in the old chapel, whose floor, too, is two feet lower than the adjoining church yard, and, therefore, at times most disagreeable, and always unhealthy. Is more necessary to be said? Imagine, in place of the wretched ruins to which I have alluded, in the very centre of Donnybrook, a church properly designed, built and finished, than you and every Irishman shall have another Donnybrook, not the scoff, but the glory of our land—a Donnybrook clean, respectable, and evidently well-cared for, which shall, as we would all hope, give to the future men of Ireland its new character in place of its old. This is all that Donnybrook, which, for the good of Ireland in general, and Dublin in particular, sacrificed, cheerfully and generously surrendered, one thousand pounds sterling a year, asks. Is it too much? It is only about a quarter of its right, and we might all, moreover, rejoice at the new and elegant entrance to Dublin from the Stillorgan-road. At present it is, indeed, grievous to walk or drive through Donnybrook, but then it shall be a pleasure to those especially who have contributed to its improvement; and as Donnybrook has been so long and so generally treated as the synonym of Ireland, the resurrection of Donnybrook might not unfairly be considered as symbolical, at least, of Ireland's resurrection.

I have, indeed, trespassed considerably on your valuable space; but I have just done. We have no ecclesiastical commissioners. We have no property. We cannot levy taxes. We appeal to the people—the whole people. We appeal to their hearts, and we shall not, I feel, appeal in vain. Many an honest Protestant is, I know, resolved to assist us. We have, under great difficulties, made a grand opening. We are doing what we can, and not for ourselves only; and we who toil and think most shall not profit one penny by all our toil and anxiety—nor do we complain. If you had not sought to obstruct us, we had not addressed you; and, now that we have addressed you, we expect your assistance. The drawing is one means, and it is, as I have shown, justifiable in itself, and worthy in its aims. We shall, of course, as a duty, guard against abuse. We shall violate no law, human or divine, and we want to give a new character, socially and architecturally, to what was the plague-spot of Ireland. I therefore confidently expect your co-operation. At all events, do not taunt us: were you wise, you would not outrage us. Catholic property founded your university, built your churches, supports your clergy; you should be grateful. We wish to live in peace, and to mind our own business. We have not interfered in yours. If you would serve Ireland, Protestant as well as Catholic, promote good-will among Irishmen of every class and creed; do so, and you shall, I promise you, win the regard, profitless no doubt, but sincere, of your obedient, humble servant,

P. J. Nowlan, C.C., Donnybrook.

October 5, 1860.

Let me add a postscript. The best proof of the harmlessness of the lotteries as carried on by us, is that in every case, even in the great money lotteries, there was great trouble, and expense too, in passing the tickets. Had there, in fact, been the slightest danger to public morals, we would not, be assured, have wanted any censor. P. J. N.

The private chapel of the Earl of Shrewsbury, in Alton Towers, which, up to the demise of the late earl, had been devoted to the service of the Romish Church, has just been re-opened for P[illegible] worship, according to the rites of th[illegible]

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the board was held yesterday—

Henry J. M'Farlane, Esq., J.P., in the chair.

The following guardians were present:—

Messrs T Arkins, Thomas Dooley, J M Hyndman, B Norwood, J P; G Austin, J Archbold, G Thorp, J J Butler, Dr D F Brady, Mr J Carrick, Sir J V Bradstreet, Bart, J P; Messrs W Graham, C Dodd, E Higginbotham, M Flanagan, L Carton, T Cosgrove, J Malley, H Ingram, J Sweetman, P D Hardy, J Norwood, V C; E Hogan, and M Gavacan. Captain Robinson, P L I, also attended.

State of the House.—Number remaining on Saturday, September 29, 1860, 1,587; admitted during the week, 79; born, 0; discharged, 53; died, 6; remaining on Saturday, October 6, 1860, 1,607.

Mr. Dooley called the attention of the board, as a member of the Finance Committee, to the great discrepancy which existed in the charges made by the several newspaper proprietors for the insertion of their advertisements. It appeared that for the insertion of an advertisement three times, the Irish Times charged but 13s. 6d.; the *Morning News*, £1 1s.; the *Saunders*, £1 11s. 6d.; the *Freeman's Journal*, £1 19s. 6d.; and the *Express*, £1 16s. The advertisement in question had not been inserted in the *Advertiser*, and, therefore, he could not say what its charges would be. The reason why the Finance Committee wished to have the matter considered by the board was, that when the bills of the several parties were submitted they had no option but to pay them. The board itself had ordered the insertion of their advertisements in the papers he had named, and when the bills were certified by the officers, they, of course, were paid. The Finance Committee thought it was right to make an application to the newspaper proprietors to see whether there might not be a reduction made for the insertion of advertisements, and thus effect a saving in the expenditure. He was aware that the *Advertiser* usually charged very high, but the present advertisements were not inserted in it, and he did not know what it would have charged. He knew, however, that upon application to its proprietor to have the Landed Estates advertisements inserted at a lower rate the application was attended to.

Mr. Arkins said he thought the course proposed by Mr. Dooley was a very extraordinary one. Why should he or any other member of the board attempt to dictate to the newspaper proprietors? Like all other people they had, he supposed, fixed charges, and if the board did not like them, they need not deal with them.

The chairman said it was quite competent to Mr. Dooley to bring forward the question in accordance with the suggestion of the Finance Committee, and he considered it a very proper one to be entertained by the board.

Mr. Hyndman said he could not well understand Mr. Dooley introducing this subject now. The charges made by the several papers were the same as those they had made for years. As for the Irish Times and *Morning News*, whose charges were very moderate indeed, he thought they ought to get encouragement from the board, as they were what might be called the representatives of the rising generation.

Mr. Butler thought it was dangerous for the members of the board to meddle with the press, as they were liable to burn their fingers. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dooley said that all he suggested was that an application should be made to the several proprietors to see whether they might not assent to a reduction of their present prices. With this view he would move that the Finance Committee be empowered to communicate with these gentlemen on the subject.

Mr. Austin said he did not approve of the introduction of the subject. If he were not mistaken, the several papers in which they advertised were sent free to the board.

Objection having been taken to Mr. Dooley's motion as irregular,

Mr. Malley said Mr. Dooley had a right to give notice of his motion if he pleased, but if he would take his advice he would not press it.

Mr. Hardy suggested that Mr. Dooley should withdraw his motion. He thought they were very much indebted to the press.

Mr. Dooley said as the sense of the meeting appeared to be opposed to him, he would not press the matter; still he should say that it would be well to have something done about it.

The matter then dropped.

THE CASE OF THE BOYS JOHN AND EDWARD DUFF.

The Chairman read the following communication relative to the case of these children, who, it was alleged, desired to have their registration changed from that of Protestants to Catholics:—

North Dublin Union, October 4th, 1860.

Gentlemen,—I beg to call your attention to the proceedings of the Board of Guardians of North Dublin Union in the matter of the boy, Edward Duffy, whose registry was changed from Protestant to Roman Catholic, on 26th ult., at his own request, and on the 3rd instant, re-changed to Protestant, as I understand, illegally. The guardians made the last change on the ground of their having exceeded their competence in the first instance, but your interpretation of the law, as contained in 32nd and 33rd workhouse rules, particularly the latter, is conclusive in favour of the guardians' competency in the first instance. I consider the second change, in opposition to the boy's wish and convicion, violent and illegal; and I shall therefore, consider the boy as not only a Roman Catholic, but as if registered so, at least pending your decision.—I am, &c.,

John Beahan, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

To the Poor Law Commissioners, &c.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, 5th October, 1860.

Rev. Sir—The Commissioners for Administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, relative to the proceedings of the Board of Guardians of North Dublin Union, in reference to the religious registry of the boy, Eward Duff, and in reply, the commissioners desire to state that they will give their best attention to the circumstances of the case when it shall have been fully placed before them. In the meantime, the commissioners earnestly recommend you not to take any step which might appear to be in contravention of the acts of the board of guardians, and in opposition to their authority. The commissioners have reason to expect that, if any step taken by the guardians is found to be at variance with the law or with the rules of the commissioners, the guardians will not hesitate, on the representation of the commissioners to that effect, to adopt ultimately the proper course.—(By order, &c.)

M. D. Woodsworth (for Chief Clerk.)

To the Rev. John Beahan, Roman Catholic Chaplain, North Dublin Union.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, Oct. 9, 1860.

Sir,—The Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland forward herewith for the information of the Board of Guardians of the North Dublin Union, a copy of a communication which they have received from the Rev. John Beahan, the Roman Catholic chaplain of the workhouse, relative to the religious registry of the boy, Edward Duff, together with a copy of a letter which the commissioners have addressed to Mr. Beahan in reply.

The commissioners observe that the gardians have requested the presence of the Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplains, at the meeting of the board, on Wednesday next, with a view to a further investigation of the circumstances of the case, and the commissioners have instructed their inspector, Mr. Robinson, to attend on that occasion, and exercise the power of examining parties on oath, so far as may be necessary in order to elicit the material facts of the case.—(By order of the commissioners),

W. D. Woodsworth (for Chief Clerk).

To the Clerk of the North Dublin Union.

The Chairman, having read the above document, said that the present question was an important one, doubly so, indeed, from the fact that it was likely to create unpleasant feeling at the board; but he hoped that that would be avoided, and it could be avoided, if the discussion were approached in a proper spirit. There were two or three points to which the guardians should direct their attention especially—viz., whether the decision which had been arrived at by the board that day week was a right one; and, secondly, whether the charges made by the Rev. Mr. Shore, in his letter regarding the conduct of the Roman Catholic chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Beahan, were correct or not. He had only to request that the guardians would approach the question without any sectarian spirit, and keep to the consideration of the facts as much as possible.

Mr. Butler said that the Rev. Mr. Beahan had no right to address a letter to the commissioners on the subject, without having first communicated with the board.

The Chairman said he trusted the meeting would deal with the matter as they would with any other business of the board.

Mr. Austin said it was useless to do anything in the case, as the Poor Law Commissioners were helpless, which was clearly shown by the recent conduct of the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Mr. Arkins here, amid much noise and confusion, rose to order. Were they to have the case of the Rev. Mr. Fox over again? (Oh, oh!)

Mr. Austin contended it was perfectly useless for the board or the commissioners to take the matter up. They could not discharge their duty so long as Mr. Cardwell interfered with them.

Mr. Arkins again called Mr. Austin to order, and protested against the chairman allowing the introduction of irrelevant matters. (Great confusion.)

Mr. Austin contended that his remarks were quite relevant, and that he was in order.

The Chairman said that Mr. Austin was merely arguing upon an assumption.

Mr. Hardy here inquired, was it right that any officer of the house should allow his letter be inserted in the papers before the board had seen it. (Confusion.)

The Chairman begged the meeting to consider that the commissioners had empowered their Inspector, Mr. Robinson, to investigate the question, and that if necessary the two boys could be examined, and also the two chaplains. It was the duty of the board, first of all, calmly to consider what course should be adopted. Was it the wish of the board to have the boys and chaplains brought up before them now, and proceed with the investigation, or would they depute five or six guardians to conduct the inquiry?

Mr. Hardy then moved, and Mr. Butler seconded, that the chaplains and boys should be called in and examined.

Before doing so, however,

The Chairman read the two following communications:—

North Dublin Union Workhouse, 8th October, 1860.

Gentlemen,—I am sorry to have again to trespass upon you respecting the case of the orphan children, John and Edward Duff.

On Wednesday last you decided that Edward Duff should be continued to be registered a Protestant; the officers of the house most promptly attended to your order, and his registry was at once set right. On Friday last the Rev. Mr. Beahan, being at "the sheds," called for Edward Duff, and then had a conversation with him, speaking to him to the following effect:—

That the Board of Guardians had acted unlawfully last Wednesday, in re-registering him a Protestant; that if they did not rectify it next Wednesday, he (Edward Duff) should claim his discharge, and then he could be what he liked.

That it was against his (Edward Duff's) principles that he went to the church on Thursday, but that he (Mr. Beahan) would give him leave to do so till after next Wednesday.

Such was the tenor of the address of the Roman Catholic chaplain to a child registered a Protestant, and rightly so registered, seeing that his father and grandfather were Protestants.

On yesterday (Sunday), after Divine service here, John Duff told me that in the morning of that day (Sunday), when the Roman Catholic boys and other inmates of "the sheds" were going into the chapel there, the Protestants were together at another part of the premises, and one of the elder (Roman Catholic) boys came over from the chapel, and said to the two Duffs that Father Beahan sent him to tell them that if they wished to go to chapel, neither the master nor the commissioners could prevent them.

It is very painful to me to have to report those facts, but feelings must give way to a sense of duty, although it is, indeed, with sincere regret that I view this rude interruption of the harmony which has existed in the North Dublin Union for many years past.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Thomas R. Shore, Protestant Chaplain.

The Chairman and Board of Guardians, North Dublin Union.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND GUARDIANS OF NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

October 10, 1860.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—It becomes my duty to protest against an illegal act which took place at your board on the 3rd instant. A boy, Edward Duff, carefully and regularly registered as Roman Catholic, was, on that day, against his will, without taking his opinion, without his having made any request, ordered by your board to be registered as Protestant; and he has been since that time compelled, in violation of the law, "to be present at religious service celebrated in a mode contrary to his religious principles." By virtue of the powers vested in you by 33rd article of workhouse rules, the authoritative interpretation of the law, the boy had been lawfully and regularly registered as Roman Catholic on the 26th ult. Everything had been done according to order; the request made to the master, who reported the same to your board, and you, gentlemen, gave your "fitting and expedient direction that the boy should be registered as Roman Catholic. And that registration of 26th ult. having become, as the saying now has it, an "accomplished fact," you were no more empowered to pass a sentence of Protestantism upon him, on the 3rd instant, than you were to pass sentence of death. Immediately after that registration of 26th ult., Edward Duff was, in the eye of the law, as much a Roman Catholic, as far as beyond the reach of any such act as yours of the 3rd instant, as if he were a registered Roman Catholic inmate of the workhouse for his lifetime. The law simply enunciates the principle of religious freedom in workhouses, prescribing no age for its enjoyment. 32nd article of workhouse rules means to say that there are two cases in which there can be no doubt as to the course to be taken, and leaves boards of guardians no discretion accordingly. Yet that article carefully abstains from saying that children under fifteen must follow the religion of their parents—but that if, when parents, &c., desire the child's register to be changed, the guardians find the religion of any inmate, the child, wrongly described in the register, they shall make the required change. It does not say the religion will be wrongly described unless the religion of the child be what the parent requires. The last part of this article empowers parents to "desire" the change of register for the children, but the guardians must be "satisfied that the present religious persuasion of the inmate is wrongly described," before they can change the register. Art. 32nd then prescribes no age for the enjoyment of religious freedom in workhouses. But Art. 33rd, to carry out fully the principle of the law, and remove the difficulties of doubtful cases, gives boards of guardians a full discretionary power (even independent of parents, private guardians, or sponsors, there is nothing said of them), for the guardians only, it is supposed, can consider the individual case. This article prescribes no age for the enjoyment of religious freedom in workhouses. For, say all writers on morality, no age of discretion can be prescribed; it varies with the individual. And not one of them, from the days of the great Hebrew legislator's your own, ever protracted that age to fifteen. They commonly fix it at about half that number. The law then prescribes no age for the enjoyment of religious freedom in workhouses; nay, it does not give the commissioners power to fix that age, which it acknowledges cannot be fixed, for such fixing would stultify the law. But the law, through the Commissioners, tells boards of guardians to settle individual cases as shall to them seem fitting and expedient, makes such as you, gentlemen, competent between yourselves and the applicant solely, to change the registration of a very precocious child of five years, or withhold such change from an exceedingly dull youth one day under fifteen. Such, then, is your lawful range of discretionary competence.

But some said you were surprised on the 26th ult., but the regularity of the proceedings precludes such an imputation. And others said you did not examine the boy. But Art 33 does not even recommend, much less enjoin, personal examination. And you are not now competent to examine the boy on the subject of his religion.

On the 4th instant I wrote to the commissioners on the subject, and I said I would still consider the boy as if registered a Roman Catholic, for illegal acts have no binding force. And on the morning of the 5th instant, before receiving the commissioners' reply, I publicly told the boy he had been unlawfully dealt with, that I hoped everything would be on this day lawfully arranged, but that if nothing was stated at your board—he should claim his discharge, and either return as a Catholic or come to me that he might be provided for. I told him also—I hope I was not in error—that, although a Catholic, he might, as being under compulsion, for peace sake attend Protestant service. I said no more. Remove, then, gentlemen, at once the imputation of Protestantism which you attempted to have fixed on the boy, but which the law recognises no power on earth as competent to make. Refuse him no longer permission to practise his religion, and prove to the public your desire to act in accordance with the law, and to further the enjoyment of religious freedom even in a workhouse.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

John Beahan.

Mr. Arkins moved and Mr. Corton seconded, that the whole matter be referred to the Commissioners. That was the only way to get rid of the ill-feeling and the religious bickering which was sure to arise out of the discussion of the question at the board. The question involved was one of law, and, therefore, it was one which the commissioners should decide, and not the board. If Mr. Beahan was wrong in the course which he took, the commissioners knew how to deal with him; but what chance had the board to come to any decision upon the question. He would suggest that Mr. Robinson and the two clergymen should take a covered car, go down to the commissioners, and settle the matter with them. (Laughter.) Mr. Power and Mr. Senior were there, and they were all aware that Protestantism would [illegible] hands of Mr. Senior.

Mr. Hardy said that he could not agree with Mr. Arkins. In his opinion the board were quite competent to deal with the question, without throwing the *onus* of the investigation upon the commissioners. He was in favour of having the whole matter brought up before them, and then they would be able to see what had actually been done. Mr. Arkins had averred, upon the last day, that it would all end in a bottle of smoke; but they had seen, from the letter of the Rev. Mr. Beahan, that he had admitted all that had been charged against him. Mr. Hardy concluded by again moving that the chaplains and the two boys be called in and examined.

Mr. Flanagan said he did not think that the board should abnegate its proper duties; however disagreeable the task might be of going into the inquiry, the board should not shrink from it. He thought the proper course to pursue would be to call upon the inspector to investigate the matter fully; that he should then select and condense the several facts, so as to put the board in possession of all that was important, and that the board should, the next day, take up the Act of Parliament, judge for itself, and decide what should be the religion of the children, quite independently of the consideration whether they were to be Roman Catholics or Protestants.

Mr. Austin thought it would be very wrong to send the matter back to the commissioners after the course they had adopted. For their own sakes, and possessing the power they had unquestionably had to enter upon the inquiry, they should not decline to do so, and express their opinions upon the matter. When the several parties came before the board, and the guardians heard their narratives, they would be able to judge of the facts.

Dr. Brady deprecated any religious bickering at the board, and he thought the best way to avoid it was to take Mr. Arkins' advice and refer the matter to the commissioners. It was not so simple a matter as some gentlemen supposed to put a proper interpretation upon an Act of Parliament, and the only result of the discussion of the question by the board would be to poison the minds of the guardians by exciting religious animosities among them. He was generally opposed to referring questions to the determination of the commissioners, but he thought that was the best course in the present instance.

Mr. Butler said he was persuaded that the commissioners were desirous of doing what was right, but they were not allowed to do as they thought proper from the coercion of the Government. (Oh, oh!) He would have no objection to have the question referred to the commissioners, but they had evidently not the power to make a decision, for when they thought they had such a power they were grossly insulted, as was seen in the case of the South Dublin Union. (Oh, oh!)

Mr. Austin—And that was done by the Government for a consideration—that is, for the support of the Irish members on the paper duty.

Mr. Hyndman said that the Rev. Mr. Beahan had insulted the board by the tone and temper displayed in his letter, and in his attempt to lay down the law upon the present subject. He had denied that the Poor Law or the law of the land fixed the religion of deserted children. Now, he (Mr. Hindman) on the contrary, contended that the law of the land did fix it, and that according to it the deserted child should be reared in the religion of the State.

Mr. Arkins said that deserted children were such as were left in a hall—(laughter)—but how could they say that these children were deserted, when they were put into the workhouse by their aunt?

The Chairman—Mr. Hyndman is a lawyer, and he gives his opinion as such upon the matter.

Mr. Hyndman—The opinion I have given is that which has already been given by the law officers of the Crown. But suppose the children were not deserted, how could we refuse to consider them as Protestants, seeing that for six or seven years they were brought up as such, and remained such until this busy, meddling priest came in here to tamper with them? (Cries of "Oh! oh!" and great confusion raised by Mr. Arkins and others of his party.)

The Chairman—The question to be considered is, will we hold the inquiry or not?

Mr. Arkins, amid great clamour, called upon Mr. Hyndman to retract his words and apologise.

The Chairman, having with difficulty obtained a hearing, said that he had had for a long period communication with the Rev. Mr. Beahan, and that he had never found a more courteous gentleman, or one more desirous to do his duty faithfully.

Mr. Hyndman then referred to the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Beahan, as detailed in his own letter in regard to his communication with the boy Duff, and emphatically condemned it. He said it was an act of insubordination, that it was not to be overlooked, and that it should be marked with the severest reprobation and censure of the board. His (Mr. Hyndman's) view of the matter was that Mr. Beahan had insulted the board in the letter which had been read from him. He had obviously encouraged insubordination among the inmates; and the board should deal with that matter itself, without referring it to the commissioners. He confessed that he had little confidence in the commissioners from what had taken place during the last session of Parliament. He had a strong suspicion that when a certain question was discussed there, and when the present Ministry were in danger, there was some interchange of views, so as to catch stray votes.

The Chairman—Well, that is not the question we have to consider, and let us keep to it.

Mr. Hyndman continued to say that the board were quite competent to carry on the inquiry through their inspector, as had been decided by the commissioners, and, therefore, that they should proceed with it.

After some further discussion,

The Chairman put Mr. Hardy's resolution—that the boys and chaplains should be brought in and examined through the inspector—which was carried by 14 to 10.

For Mr. Hardy's resolution—Messrs. Austin, Malley, Butler, Hyndman, Hardy, J. Norwood, Ingram, Graham, Carrick, Higginbotham, Cosgrave, Dooley, B. Norwood, Thorp—14. Against the resolution—Messrs. Arkins, Dodd, Hogan, Gavacan, Sweetman, Archbold, Sir John Bradstreet, Doctor Brady, Carton, and Flanagan—10.

Mr. Robinson, P.L.I., then said that as the inquiry was to be proceeded with, the board should keep two points before their mind, as these were the main objects of the investigation—viz., the conduct of the Roman Catholic chaplain, and the religion of the children.

A long and stormy discussion then took place between the guardians, as to the order of the inquiry, when, after about an hour's discussion, which was conducted in the most noisy and irregular manner, it was agreed that the grandfather of the children, who was in attendance, should be examined touching the religion in which they had been reared.

The two chaplains, the two boys, John and Edward Duff, were then introduced, and the examination of the grandfather was proceeded with as follows:—

John Duff, an aged man, being sworn, deposed—I am grandfather of the two boys, John and Edward Duff, who are the children of my son; the religion of the father was Protestant; he was born and bred as such; I rather think that the religion of the mother was Roman Catholic, but I am not certain about that; I cannot say which of the parents died first; I think they are both dead, but I cannot say positively whether my son is dead; he went to sea eight or ten years, and I don't think he is alive now, but I never heard anything about his death; the mother of the children is dead; she died shortly before the children were put into the workhouse; my son went to sea about one year before the children came into this house; they also came in here about three or four months after the mother's death; the mother and children were residing in Liverpool after the father went away; before she died I sent her a letter and money in it; the children were put into the workhouse by their aunt, the wife of another son of mine; the religion of that woman is Roman Catholic; her husband is a Protestant; I and he told the aunt to have the children entered as Protestants; the father of the children left Liverpool about twelve months before the mother died; I received no communication from my son after the mother's death but three months before that I heard from him; it was through my son in Liverpool that I heard from him; I heard that my son who went to sea wrote to his wife, but I did not see the letter—I allude to the son who put the children in the workhouse; the children were domiciled with my son in Liverpool, after the death of the mother; it was he who brought them here; they lived with him for a few weeks previously in a house in Mary's-abbey; I don't know exactly the number of the house, but it is about half a dozen houses down from Capel-street, on the left hand side; my son went to Liverpool for these children, having learned through a friend of the death of their mother; I never heard that either of these children had been Catholics while in Liverpool; I did not hear in what religion the children were registered in the poorhouse in Liverpool, where they were for some time; before their removal here, I always understood that they were reared Protestants; I believe that before my son went to sea these children were baptised Protestants; my son would not have them anything else than Protestants; my impression is, that if the mother had lived, and that the children were left with her, she also would have reared them Protestants; from the time of his marriage my son was at sea once before the last time; he was then away about six months; I do not know that any of the children were born during the absence of my son at sea; before he went away the last time he was at home two months; he was not a sailor by profession; he originally worked as an upholsterer; I do not know, directly or indirectly, of my son's death; he might be alive still for aught I know; my reason for thinking that the mother of the children would have reared them Protestants is this, that she always wished to please her husband; I don't know in what way the boys were brought up; the wife of my son John lives in Dundalk; her husband gave her the same instructions that I did; I am a Protestant.

The depositions were then read over to the witness, who said they were correct, and signed them.

The boy, Edward Duff, was then about to be examined, when

Mr. Malley said that if he were to give evidence at all, it should be upon oath. It he were competent to judge as to the necessity of changing his religion, he was surely competent to judge of the obligation of an oath.

Mr. Robinson, P.L.I., said that he would not examine the boy as to his religious convictions upon oath, but if he were produced as a witness in relation to the other matters involved in the inquiry, he would.

Mr. Hardy inquired whether the boy could be asked as to his reason for seeking to change his religion?

Mr. Arkins and some of his confreres protested against any such question being put to the boy, and a scene of great confusion followed.

The Chairman said he saw no reason why the Rev. Mr. Beahan or the Rev. Mr. Shore should not put that question, if they thought proper.

Mr. Hyndman said it was desirable to ask the boy what were his motives for seeking to change his religion.

Mr. Arkins and some of his friends here loudly protested against such a course being pursued.

The Chairman said there were certain charges made in Mr. Shore's letter in reference to the conduct of Mr. Beahan touching those boys, and as the child might be presumed as a witness for Mr. Shore, the latter, he thought, might ask him what questions he pleased, and if he were examined for that purpose, he ought to be sworn.

Mr. Malley contended that all the parties under examination should be sworn. In an investigation of this sort, it was not right that respect should be paid to one party more than to another.

Mr. Dooley read the 33rd article of the Poor Law as follows, and objected to the production of the boy as a witness, he being under the age specified:—

"If any inmate of the age of fifteen years, and upwards, being of sound mind, shall desire to be registered as of different religious denomination from that which is entered as his religious denomination on the register, or if the parents, or surviving parent, of any child under the age of fifteen shall desire, in like manner, to have the register amended in respect of the religious denomination of such child, in either of such cases, if the board of guardians shall, after due inquiry, and personal examination of the party expressing such desire, be satisfied that the present religious persuasion of any inmate is wrongly described in the register, they shall cause the same to be amended accordingly."

Mr. Robinson said he had already stated that the company were of opinion that the 33rd article did not apply to orphans, and therefore he had been under the impression that it did not apply to the present children; but from the evidence of their grandfather it was quite doubtful whether they were orphans or not, and he would like to have the opinion of the commissioners as to the interpretation of the 33rd article bearing upon the present case.

A long discussion then followed, in regard to the meaning of the 33rd and 34th articles, after which the inspector was about to proceed with the examination of the boy Edward Duff, who, with his brother, was standing just behind the chairman. This being the most exciting period of the discussion, Mr. Arkins and several other guardians crowded around the boy, and before the inspector or chairman had an opportunity to put a question to the boy, Mr. Arkins, in the most bullying and blustering manner, asked him what religion he desired to profess. The boy answered, in a low tone, that he wished to be a Catholic. A scene such as is seldom witnessed at any public meeting then followed. Mr. Arkins in a loud voice asserted that the boy ought to be a Catholic, and that he would have him removed from the house that day, in spite of opposition. He also seized the boy, as if to make him his own. Mr. Hyndman then laid hold of the boy, and several of the guardians exclaimed at the same time that he was a Catholic, while others as strenuously maintained that he was a Protestant, and the scene of clamour and confusion being continued, the boys were finally sent out of the room, as there was clearly no possibility of examining them without the interference of the guardians, and they were not introduced again. After the noise and confusion had been somewhat dissipated,

The Chairman proposed that they should go on with the second part of the inquiry, regarding the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Beahan in the matter. The chairman then requested the Rev. Mr. Beahan to make his statement.

The Rev. Mr. Beahan said he objected to make any statement until he heard the charge which was made against him. He supposed that the Rev. Mr. Shore intended to abide by the charge which he had made.

The Chairman then read from the Rev. Mr. Shore's letter the accusation, to the effect that the Rev. Mr. Beahan had interfered with the boys before they sought an alteration of their registry.

Mr. Beahan said he did not know how the Rev. Mr. Shore could consider that a charge against him.

The Chairman said it was a statement of the Rev. Mr. Shore, and that he (the Rev. Mr. Beahan) could reply to it if he pleased.

Rev. Mr. Beahan then said, that within the limits of his discretion, he thought he had a right to hold communication with any member of the establishment. All he had to say was, that whatever communication he had with these children was for the purpose of answering them questions. He supposed that no one would question his right to answer any one in the house who spoke to him. The fact was, that the elder boy had sent for him to make a statement about his former religion. He told him his brother was anxious to become a Catholic, and he asked him was he willing to become a Catholic. He did not say another word to him; he spoke to the one brother, merely because he was told that the other wished to become a Catholic.

The Chairman then said, the question to be decided was, whether he had a right to speak to the elder boy upon the subject or not.

Some discussion then took place as to whether the Rev. Mr. Beahan had said to another boy that the Duff could become Catholics if they liked, and that the board could not prevent them.

Mr. Beahan wanted to know who this boy was?

The Rev. Mr. Shore said he could send for the boy and prove the allegation, but the boy was not examined.

Mr. Beahan denied, unqualifiedly, that he ever made such a statement to any boy in the house.

Mr. Malley then moved that the two chaplains should withdraw, after which he moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Butler:—"That the board of guardians, having already come to a decision on the 3rd inst., in reference to a change in the registry of a pauper boy named Edward Duff, is of opinion that the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Beahan is exceedingly reprehensible, and calculated to create insubordination, inasmuch as he admits in his letter, this day read, as well as before the board, that he told the pauper boy, Duff that he had been unlawfully dealt with; and that he hoped that everything would be lawfully arranged this day; and that the opinion of the board be notified in writing to the Rev. Mr. Beahan."

The Chairman said he hoped that Mr. Malley would rest satisfied with the discussion which had taken place. It was the duty of the commissioners to decide now whether the Rev. Mr. Beahan had committed a breach of discipline or not. He was surprised, however, that the Rev. Mr. Beahan should have spoken to the boy about the proceedings of the board, and that he had not acted in accordance with the commissioners letter to him. The chairman then put Mr. Malley's resolution, when there were seven votes for it and ten against it.

For the resolution—Mr. Hardy, Mr. Malley, Mr. Butler, Mr. Austin, Mr. Hyndman, Mr. Ingram, Mr. Dooley—7. Against it—Messrs. Dodd, Gavacan, Carton, Arkins, Sir John Bradstreet, Thorp, Carrick, Doctor Brady, Sweetman, and Flanagan—10.

Several of the guardians having by this time (five o'clock) gone away, and many others being clamorous for adjournment, it was assented to, and the meeting separated.

LICENSED GROCERS AND VINTNERS.

The usual weekly meeting of the above body was held yesterday at the Committee-rooms, William-street—

Mr. Denis Flanagan, in the chair.

Mr. Martin Bourke handed in a subscription of ten shillings from Mr. Coleman, of Suffolk-street. Some other subscriptions having been handed in,

Mr. Carey rose to call the attention of the trade to the fact that each and every year their liabilities were increasing, and increasing wonderfully. (Hear, hear.) That they held a very superior position to what they formerly held he would illustrate, by stating that the position of the trade at present and their liabilities called forth the strongest efforts of the association. He felt bound to say that the secretary had laid before him a statement in which their liabilities appeared so enormous that they found it necessary to increase the subscriptions of the members of the society. After some prefatory remarks, Mr Carey mentioned that a fine of five shillings was imposed last week by the Recorder on a member of the trade, who had detained the court for some time, and had been too late in appearing before him to obtain the transfer of his licence. With his usual urbanity and kindness, the Recorder, instead of at once dismissing the case, allowed it to stand to the close of the list. When the gentleman alluded to explained the cause of his absence from court, the Recorder stated he did not wish to inflict any punishment for such absence, as he considered he was entitled to obtain the transfer of the licence. He would, however, not suffer the public time to be wasted in consequence of the absence of any person, and he would inflict a fine of five shillings, as a warning to others to be in attendance for the future. Seeing him (the president) and some other members of the Vintners' Association present, the Recorder said he believed the society had a charitable fund, and he directed that the fine should be placed to the credit of that fund. Addressing Mr. Carey, he asked him what fine he should impose. He (Mr. Carey) said he considered a caution would have a better effect than a fine, but he (the Recorder) thought the fine would do no harm, and directed that it should be placed at the disposal of the charitable fund of the society. He therefore would move that the marked thanks of the society should be tendered to their respected and revered Recorder. He was a gentleman endowed with much common sense, and verified the tribute paid him by Mr. O'Connell, when he said of him that he was truly a just judge. (Hear, hear.) He hoped he might long continue to grace the bench, and give the same satisfaction to the citizens of Dublin. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Nixon seconded the motion, and eulogised the Recorder.

The Secretary stated that those who had struggled for many years in the cause of the society, up to the present, should feel greatly gratified at the marked compliment paid them by the Recorder. Sir Edward Grogan, and many other persons of distinction, had, from time to time, complimented the society upon its usefulness, and at the other side of the water the Earl of Dunmore, on the lobby of the House of Commons, told him (the secretary) and Mr. Martin Crean, of how much he esteemed the Vintners' Society of Ireland—so much so, that instead of his being opposed to the extension of hours sought by them, he would be quite prepared to place it on the same footing as in London, so that there would be no police interference whatever, save and except on Sunday. He considered the compliment, however, recently paid them by the Recorder to be infinitely superior to any compliment they had previously received, having regard to the fact of the long experience of that judge, and his intimate knowledge with the licensing system in Dublin.

The vote of thanks was unanimously adopted.

The President moved that a special meeting be called for next Wednesday, at two o'clock, to take into consideration the present state of the trade as regarded the recent advances made by some of the English brewers in the price of ales. He also placed a notice of motion on the books for next quarter day, raising the subscriptions of the members of the society to ten shillings a year extra.

The meeting then adjourned.

FIRE IN RICHMOND BRIDEWELL.

A fire, which at first threatened to result in very serious consequences, broke out last night in Richmond Bridewell Prison, known as "Cease to do Evil," on the South Circular-road. It was first discovered at about nine o'clock, in the lower part of the premises, when the officer of the prison was making his usual round of inspection. Information was at once sent to the various fire-engine offices, and the first to arrive upon the ground was that of the Police Fire Brigade, of Kevin-street, which reached the place early. On coming up to the prison, they found that the flames were proceeding with great violence from the fibre cocoa matting store. Water was poured on the building, and it was soon seen that the great danger would be easily averted. The Fire Brigade was the only engine capable of operating on the inside; while the others—the National, Corporation, Royal Exchange, West of England, and St. Mary's, with some water-carts, were engaged in different places. It appears, strange to say, that the trap-doors which are in the store-house in question, although serving as an entrance by which the flames reached the inside of the different lofts, yet did not prove in any way disastrous to the rooms, as the fire merely passed in through them, and burned the ceilings slightly, leaving the flooring comparatively uninjured. How the fire originated in this quarter is at present unknown. It is understood that but one officer of the institution has access to this store. No apprehension whatever was felt for the safety of the prisoners, as the nearest portion of the building where they were in connection with that in flames was the hospital, and between these there is a yard cutting off all communication. At about half-past ten the fire raged in its height, but from this moment the good service rendered by all the engines became manifest in its gradual decrease, until towards 12 o'clock, when it was almost entirely extinguished. The amount of damage done was very trifling, considering the serious aspect which the fire at first assumed. With wise precaution, the doors were all kept closed previously to the arrival of the engines, in order to prevent the possibility of the draught fanning the flames. A good deal of difficulty was experienced in opening one of the metal doors, to obtain room for playing the hose on the inside. By means of crowbars, however, it was burst from its hold. The Lord Mayor was present, and remained to the last moment. Inspector Boyle directed the brigade, and Inspector Rapson the division. There were 29 of the prisoners at work at the engines, under guard of the turnkeys of the prison. They rendered admirable assistance, and worked well. As a reward for their labours, they were provided with a pint of porter each and plenty of bread. Mr. Crofton, Supervisor of the Water Works, attended. We are happy to state that no accident whatever occurred.

LONDON IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS—DEATH OF CAPTAIN R. DE FREYNE JONES.

At the meeting of the members of this corps, on Saturday last, for parade, a sad gloom was cast over those present by the announcement of the melancholy death of Captain Jones, by drowning, in Clew Bay, on Tuesday last. It was only on Saturday morning intelligence of the lamentable occurrence reached London, and, when communicated to his brother Volunteers, at Burlington House, in the afternoon, the most painful feelings of sorrow were excited. Such was the esteem in which Captain Jones was held, that many of the corps were moved to tears when they learned that they were no more to behold their beloved companion. His noble and generous spirit, his great personal worth, and devotedness to the interest of the corps, made him an universal favourite in the regiment. By all was he held in the highest esteem. Such was his national feeling, that he considered it a duty not to spare either money, time, or labour to render the London Irish Rifle Volunteer Corps second to no other in the English metropolis; indeed, so highly prized were his exertions by the Marquis of Donegall that, with embarrassed feelings, he exclaimed, on hearing of his death, "What can I do without him!—how can I replace him, or find his equal?" One of the original promoters of the corps, and the most constant attendant at its exercises, Captain Jones felt an honourable pride, not only in promoting its strength and in securing its permanent existence, but he considered it an obligation to devote some hours each day of his active professional life to fit himself for the duties he had undertaken as captain in the regiment. As an additional evidence of his zeal in the cause he had embarked in, it is only a short time since that he had some very valuable and handsome medals struck off, to be shot for by his company, shortly after his return from Ireland. Captain Jones has left a young and amiable wife and two children to mourn over their irreparable loss. A fond and affectionate husband, a sincere and faithful friend, his loss will long be deplored by all who had the pleasure of his friendship and acquaintance. Captain Jones, who was a native of Sligo, was the architect of his own fortune, and though at the period of his death a young man, for he had only entered his thirtieth year, and in the receipt of a handsome income, was destined at no distant period to occupy a high position in his profession as engineer. In the discharge of his duties as engineer to the London Gas Company, he commanded the respect and confidence, not only of the directors of those extensive works, but of all with whom his professional duties brought him into contact. As a trifling tribute to his memory, there was no parade of the London Irish Rifle Volunteers on Saturday. By the members of the corps it is intended to record their appreciation of Captain Jones' worth by a substantial testimonial.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

THE BOURBON DYNASTY AT NAPLES.

The *Times* considers the case of the Bourbon dynasty at Naples as utterly hopeless, and remarks that since the return of the Bonapartes to the Throne of France has been somehow reconciled with the engagements of the Congress of Vienna, it is mere affectation to strain at gnats in dynastic questions.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS AT PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says, from the military movements going on there, it would appear that the French Government is either not quite certain of tranquillity, or that some new project is in contemplation.

THE INTERVIEW AT WARSAW.

The *Patrie* anticipates, by the time the interview at Warsaw takes place, the affairs of Italy will have entered into the phase of the accomplished fact, and remarks on the difficulty of the schismatic Czar, the Protestant Prince of Prussia, and his Apostolic Majesty coming to an understanding on the question of the Papacy.

Austria, who has been vanquished on the Italian Question; Prussia, who stands impassible during the contest; and Russia, who still holds back, cannot, says the semi-official journal, settle this question without France or without England, who has taken so active a diplomatic part in Italian affairs.

The *Patrie* comes to the conclusion that the interview will not be political, but one for the exchange of courtesies.

The Piedmontese *corps d'armee*, intended to act in the Kingdom of Naples, will it is said, amount to 20,000, besides artillery and a numerous train.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. Chapman has refused the Bishopric of Columbo.

The liabilities of Sofiano, Brothers, and Co., of Manchester, are stated at £60,000. The creditors of Mr. Thomas Nokes, of Grays Essex, have accepted a composition of 6s in the pound. The liabilities amount to £18,000.

At present gold is about the same price in Paris and London.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

Paris, Monday Evening.

There appears to be some occult agency employed to start sinister reports simultaneously from various points of Europe, the drift of these diversified falsehoods being pretty obvious, and jealousy of France or of England being a feeling desirable of creation preparatory to the Warsaw conclave. From Turin (in to-day's *Siecle*), from Berlin (in the *Debats*), and in sundry German journals a certain Baron Mensdorff, who is somehow a relative of the Coburgs, is alleged to be despatched from Vienna to meet the Queen and Lord John Russell at Coblentz, with a view to negociate the cession of a seaport on the Dalmatic coast. Other accounts merely say a secure roadstead or anchorage in the Adriatic, to accommodate a permanent naval station, where British ships may keep watch on Admirals Persano or Garibaldi!

You will remark in the order of the day addressed to the fleet by the Minister of Marine (Count Cavour) this passage:—"Turin, Oct. 3——If the King calls you to sterner encounters henceforth, conscious of your strength you will vindicate the fame of Italy, once mistress of the seas."

Lamoriciere has not gratified the curiosity of the Turin citizens by entering an appearance there as prisoner of war: landing at Genoa from the Piedmontese war steamer, he was allowed to take the railway as far as Collegno, where a branch road leads off to Suza, at the foot of Mount Cenis. He is now in France, and about to settle down somewhere in Normandy, or on the Loire.

An odd coincidence brings us a letter from Salonike (Thessalonica) in this day's copy of the *Northern Bee*, informing us how on the 2nd September the Imaum (or high priest) in the mosque of Perlibea, offered up solemn prayers for the martyrs in Syria who had suffered death for religion by order of Fuad Pacha, at the instigation of Giaours, and glorifying the true believers who had upheld against infidelity the cause of Allah and his Prophet at holy Damascus.

The "allocution" expresses considerable disgust at the arrogance and iniquity of King Victor Emmanuel in warning Antonelli that enrolment of foreigners with hostile views on Romagna would be held a *casus belli*, and calling on him to disband such troops forthwith under threat of coercion. *Le Siecle* reminds Europe that Austria sent a precisely similar *ultimatum* to Turin previous to her wanton aggression in crossing the Ticino, and made the dismissal of such recruits the indispensable condition of staying hostilities.

The last accounts in Paris from the Capuan camp left Nino Bixio, at the head of a Calabrian column, hunting up the slopes of Apennine a body of Bavarians, whose retreat into the city had been cut off in the late battle, and it appears that the Calabrese give these strangers no quarter.

A French abbe sends to the *Monde* a narrative of what he saw between Tolentino and Castelfidardo, and he mentions what no other correspondent has noticed, viz., that Lamoriciere took down from over the shrine at Loretto the Venetian flag that floated at Lepanto, to do duty against infidels. He appears to have warred to the last against "Islam," as Quixote, in his nocturnal onslaught on the pigskins filled with wine dreamed he shed the blood of Saracens.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST (TUESDAY) NIGHT.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, OCT. 9.

Orders for the Court's change of mourning on Sunday next, the 14th instant, for her late Royal Highness the Duchess Dowager of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, widow of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, father of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and uncle and father-in-law of her Majesty the Queen, viz.:—

The ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, necklaces, and ear-rings, black or white shoes, fans and tippets.

The gentlemen to wear black full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords and buckles.

The Court to change the mourning further on Sunday, 21st inst.

The ladies to wear black silk or velvet, coloured ribbons, fans and tippets, or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuffs, with black ribbons.

The gentlemen to wear black coats, and black or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuff waistcoats, full trimmed, coloured swords and buckles.

And on Sunday the 28th inst., the Court to go out of mourning.

WHITEHALL, OCT. 6.

The Right Hon. Sir George Cornewall Lewis, one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, has appointed James Philip Baker, Esq., to be an Inspector of Coal Mines, in the room of Henry Longridge, Esq., deceased.

There were no military appointments or promotions in the Gazette of last night.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

At about a quarter to two o'clock yesterday morning, Police-constable Travers, 69 A, observed a light in the shop No. 19, Camden-street, owned by Mr. Murphy, 32, Denzille-street, provision dealer; and having crossed over, he saw that the shop was on fire. He immediately alarmed the inmates (six in number), who made their escape into an adjoining courtway by a side door. Police-constable Waldron, 57 B, who came up at the time, took a car and went to Lad-lane station, whence he, together with Police-constables Brady and Balmer, were despatched to the turn-cocks, fire engine offices and other places. Acting-Police Sergeant Smith, 70 B, informed the Right Hon the Lord Mayor, who arrived at 2·45 a.m., and left at 4 o'clock, the fire being then extinguished. He frequently expressed his approbation of the police arrangements which he remarked. Inspector Boyle and the police fire brigade with their engine, arrived at 2.18 o'clock, together with Inspector Ward, an acting-sergeant and 11 supernumaries.

The Corporation engine arrived at 2.40; the National, 2.45; Royal Exchange, 2.50; West of England, 3.5; and the Globe at 3.10; St. Peter's at 3.35. An ample and immediate supply of water was obtained from two fire plugs—one in front of the burning house, and the other about 35 yards distant. The property on the premises consisted principally of provisions, which was entirely destroyed. The house, too, is completely wrecked, and in a most dangerous state.

The owner of the house, Mr. Murphy, could not state the amount of property lost, but said the house was insured in the National Office for £800. The fire originated in the shop, but the cause is not known.

Daring Escape and Clever Capture.—On Monday, a notorious character named William Boyce, *alias* Haddon, *alias* Badden, *alias* Williams, &c., who was confined in the Sheffield Town-Hall on a charge of uttering forged £5. Bank of England notes, made his escape from his place of confinement, and obtained a few hours' liberty. Some time ago the prisoner uttered two forged £5 Bank of England notes at Sheffield, one to Mr. Edwin White, hatter, Fargate, and the other to Mr. Raby, eating-house keeper, &c., Westbar. It came to the knowledge of the police that forged Bank of England notes had been uttered at Liverpool, Brighton, Leamington, Warwick, Dewsbury, and many other places, and from the descriptions given there was no doubt the offences were being committed by the same person. Accordingly a strenuous effort was made to capture the delinquent. About a fortnight ago detective-officer Airey, of the Sheffield police force, went to Manchester, and in a street branching out of Lever-street he found the prisoner, and in the same house a hat which he obtained from Mr. White, when he passed the forged £5 note to him. Airey brought Boyce to Sheffield, where he was distinctly identified by Mr. White and Mr. Raby, and the charge of uttering two forged Bank of England notes was clearly made out against him. While being confined in the cells of the Town-hall the prisoner appears to have devised a scheme by which to make his escape from custody. He first imposed upon the officers at the Town-hall by pretending to be ill. By this move he obtained permission to leave the cell, and walk about in the women's ward. The prisoner has had about a fortnight's experience in the Town-hall, and he appears to have been an apt scholar, and profited by his experience. He noticed that at twelve o'clock every day the prisoners were removed upstairs into the petty sessions room for examination before the magistrates, and that the police were at that time pretty well occupied; and he seems to have determined to take advantage of the opportunity and make his exit. By some means he succeeded in forcing back the lock on the door of the women's ward, which must have been a very difficult task, and required great ingenuity, and thus gaining admission to the watch house. In the top of the door in this place, leading to the street, there are two small panels, secured by iron bars, which are placed close together. The bars in one of these panels he has wrenched out, and then succeeded in squeezing himself through the aperture, which is apparently only large enough to admit the body of a boy. However, he made his escape, and when his absence was discovered measures were taken for his re-apprehension. Airey, who was about to start for Dewsbury for further evidence against him, put off the journey, and again started in pursuit of the runaway. Officers were sent in every direction—some on horseback, others in gigs, and about six o'clock a telegram was received from Sergeants Whytall and Walker that they had succeeded in capturing him at Chesterfield. The prisoner is a daring, impudent-looking young fellow, and he will, no doubt, be securely taken care of for the future.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

Kingstown, Wednesday Evening.

THE COUNTY DUBLIN ARCHERY CLUB.

Contrary to the expectations of the most weatherwise in this locality, yesterday turned out a perfect disappointment. The rain fell incessantly all the morning, and therefore the archery meeting at Blackrock, of course, did not come off. By the admirable precautions taken by the committee, and Mr. Wall, the secretary of the club, every one was made aware, at an early hour, of the postponement of the *fete* to the next day. The entries are very large, and the competition for the prizes is expected to be a close one. Nothing is required to ensure a numerous and fashionable attendance, and a delightful day's enjoyment, save fine weather, to which we at least are now entitled, after a patient submission to all the freaks and uncertainties of the passing summer.

The promenade on the jetty here would have done more injury than good to health and fashion; the fondest lovers of the walk accordingly reserved themselves for a future and more favourable occasion.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

Mr. Porter sat yesterday at his usual hour, and proceeded to dispose of the charges of Tuesday.

George Byrne, a porter, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 113 F, Patrick Fox, charged by Patrick Cunningham with having violently assaulted him, on the previous day, in Corrig-avenue. The matter was mentioned in the Irish Times of this morning. The prisoner was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, in default of finding bail in £20, by two sureties.

James Flynne, of Carroll's-lane, was sentenced to forty-eight hours' imprisonment, in default of finding bail for having acted in a disorderly manner, in collecting a crowd at the Kingstown Terminus, and refusing to go away when directed to do so by Police-constable 75 F.

Bernard Graves, of the Cross-avenue, beer-dealer, licensed to sell wholesale only, was summoned by Sergeant Harrington, under the 7th sec. of Vic. 5, on a charge of having "permitted drunkenness" in his shop. Mr. Porter directed him to pay a fine of 10s.—Paid.

ANNUAL MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS.

At one o'clock, on Monday, the above meeting was held in the Methodist Chapel—

Antony Lefroy, M.P., in the chair.

The Rev. Maurice Neligan, secretary to the society, attended, and detailed many interesting facts connected with the working of the society, which has now been steadily working for more than fifty years. He stated that there are at present three hundred converts from Judaism labouring as missionaries to the vast number of isolated Jews which are scattered all over the inhabitable globe; that already upwards of 20,000 Jews have been converted through the agency of the society, under the direction of God; and that in one school established for the education of Jewish children, there are 3,000 scholars. The Rev. Mr. Neligan told some striking anecdotes of conversion in London, and in an able and touching manner appealed to his hearers to contribute their hearty prayers, as well as their money, to the furtherance of the glorious work.

The Rev. Mr. Digby also addressed the meeting.

REVISION COURT.

On Monday next the question of admission to the freeman franchise by the right of grandbirth will be argued before the revising barristers, Messrs. Shaw and O'Hara.

The Stadet Dues.—The Stade dues (according to a letter from Berlin) now stands thus:—Hanover has not yet replied to the last English propositions, but deliberations are about to take place in Hanover respecting the answer to be given. It is reported that the Hanoverian Government has confidentially requested the Cabinet of London to prolong the Anglo-Hanoverian Treaty of the 22nd July, 1844. As to Belgium, she, on the 23rd Nov. last, denounced the treaty of the 15th January, 1842, with Hanover, which expires on the 25th Feb., 1861. If before that date Hanover does not, by a new arrangement with Belgium, renounce the levy of the Stadt tolls on Belgian vessels, Hanoverian ships will no longer be rembursed the tolls of the Scheldt, which they, have to pay in Belgium.

Death of a Child from Opium.—The death of a child, five weeks old, was investigated at an inquest held yesterday at the Coopers' Arms, Queen-street, Chelsea. Eliza Pole, the mother, a single woman, living at No. 1, Pratt's-buildings, Queen-street, Chelsea, stated that the child had for some time past had the thrush, and on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, last week, the child could not sleep, and cried continually. On Wednesday evening her stepfather gave her something, and told her to give the child a piece, as it would make it sleep for three or four hours. He broke off a piece about the size of a pin's head, and she gave it to the child. The child shortly afterwards went to sleep, but as the mother saw a change come over it she sent for a surgeon, who found that the child was dying. The child died next morning. He examined the stuff, a piece of which had been given to the child, and found it was opium. John Jones, the step-father, was examined, and swore that he gave the child the opium with the intention of sending it to sleep. A man named Warwick, and a young woman named Sewell, however, swore that they had heard Jones threaten that if the child did not die he would kill it. Sewell's sister-in-law gave similar evidence, which Jones said was the result of a conspiracy to swear his life away. Mr. Rawbone, surgeon, was requested to make an analysis of the stomach, and to examine the head of the deceased, when an adjournment was agreed upon.

Guerilla Bands in Hungary.—The insurrection which has been so long threating an explosion in Hungary may be said to have commenced. In the great forest Bakony, in the Carpathian mountains, and in the *pustas* (steppes) of the counties of Raab, Mosony, and Soprony, guerilla bands have appeared. These bands consist of the young men who have fled from their homes to avoid being taken in the extraordinary levy for the army which the Viennese Government has ordered to be made; of the *Honveds* of 1848, of whom, for some iniquitous purpose or other, that Government has ordered a census to be taken; of advocates, physicians, landowners, and other notable persons of Baja, Zombor, Debrecren, Vagy-Vara, Kassa, Pesth, and other places, who have had to take to flight to avoid the fate which has befallen many of their fellows—that of being sent, without any reason assigned, to the fortress of Josephstadt, Pilsen, or Therceenstadt, in Bohemia. These guerilla bands are armed with muskets and swords which were buried or otherwise secreted after the forcible suppression of the revolution of 1848, and also with—*en attendant* more suitable weapons—the *fokos*, which is a hatchet with a long handle. The Viennese Government has sent troops in pursuit o these bands, but its chief hope is that they will not long be able to obtain food.—*Letter from Pesth.*

The Potato Blight in Belfast.—The disease which has this season been so destructive to the potato crop in many districts of Ireland has, providentially, received a decided check in those from which the Belfast market is principally supplied. Whether this has been caused by the early setting in of cold weather, by the diminution in the juices and decrease in the growth of the plant, or by both, can, of course, only form matter of conjecture. Certain it is, however, that all descriptions of the esculent are much less affected by the taint than they were a month ago. The fine table potato, the "cruffle," which suffered earliest and most, was also the first to recover from the vegetable malady, and is now comparatively free from the canker; whereas, in August and a portion of September, it was feared that a large proportion of that species planted would perish in the ground, or more rapidly still if raised and stored. The alarm having subsided, farmers are now allowing the tubers to attain their full maturity, instead of digging them out and hurrying them into the market. The supply coming forward, therefore, is considerably less than of late—a consequence of which is, that potatoes are now selling fully as high by retail here as at the corresponding period of any year since that of the great blight. The price of potatoes in Liverpool is at present a shade lower than in Belfast, an unusual circumstance.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

Effect of the Season on Fowls.—Had there been such a season as the present one some years ago, there would have been one universal cry and complaint that all the fowls were roupy. We have no hesitation in saying we have at that time seen yards of fowls where there was not a healthy one. Many old amateurs can recollect the apprehension with which the moulting season was viewed, and the dismay with which they saw bird after bird fall off, knowing death would be the end of the attack. Now everything is different; either the malady has lost much of its intensity, or the birds have so improved in constitution they readily shake off that which was formerly fatal. We may thank shows for it. The interest that was excited about fowls by the institution of these friendly rivalries caused the subject to be treated by men who were able to do so scientifically. They were successful. Till they took the subject in hand a suffering fowl was generally given over to the tender mercies of some one who was supposed to know something about them, and then they were tormented with everything that was nauseous in taste and smell, and violent in action. But men of skill and practice in such cases sought for preventatives rather than cures, and soon discovered in the careless way in which they were treated and bred the causes of the disorders. Poultry had been thought little of, but it now assumed importance; still more when there came proof that with painstaking those disorders that had been the bane of a yard were not only not inseparable from the pursuit, but easy to avoid. Just as the sanitary condition of a country is improved by adopting some and avoiding other suggestions or discoveries, so a like result has been arrived at in poultry. Foul smells, damp or close atmosphere, irregular or insufficient food, or want of exercise, were found to be as fatal to fowls as to human beings; and the observance of temperance, regularity, &c., more important to health than the largest and best fitted medicine chest. We may always be guided very much in the management of our stock by that which is beneficial to ourselves. At the approach of winter we adopt warmer clothing. We gradually change our atmosphere by using fires, and we alter our food. Let us do for our poultry in like manner. Many of our broods have, perhaps, been accustomed to roost out of doors; Get them under better shelter than that now afforded by the boughs of a tree. The foliage is getting thin, the nights are long and cold, the dews heavy, and premonitory sneezings will tell you an alteration must be made in lodging. We do not say you must put them in houses; but they must roost where they are free from draughts and quite dry, their food must be increased in quantity, and, if necessary, of better quality than hitherto. There is a dearth of poultry, and whether it be for the table or sale, none will find it unprofitable to follow our suggestions.—*The Cottage Gardener.*

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, OCT. 7, 1860.—The Pope's allocution is eagerly read and commented on here. Some are alarmed, thinking that nothing short of a major excommunication of Italy and Europe could follow such a speech—and, if so, what all Europe could follow such a speech—and, if so, what all Europe could follow such a speech—and, if so, what all